MÔN TIẾNG ANH TRONG ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP THPT NĂM 2023

TÊN BÍ KÍP	NỘI DUNG BÍ KÍP
HỎI ĐUÔI	- Nhận dạng: **abcdefgh, _____?** - Cách làm: + Quy tắc "**NOT**": trước có đuôi không có, trước không có đuôi phải có + Quy tắc "**Trợ động từ**": Gồm 1 trong 4 nhóm: **tobe** (is, are, was, were), **khuyết thiếu** (can/ could/ may/ might/will/would -đọc rất vần), **3H** (have, has, had), **3D** (do, does, did) - Tìm xem phía trước có TĐT nào thì Đáp án chọn TĐT đó, nếu không có chọn **3D**
BỊ ĐỘNG	- Đề có: _____ **by**/ _____**in/at/on + N** (câu đơn, ngắn, chủ ngữ thường là **Vật**.) => Chọn phương án "**be + V3/ been + V3/ being + V3/ am, is, are, was, were + V3**"
SO SÁNH	- Đề có _____**than** -> chọn …**er/ more/ less** - Đề có _____ **of/ in/ on/ ever** -> chọn **the …est/ most** - Đề có: ____ + SV, **the …er/ more/ less** + SV -> chọn **the …er/ more/ less**
KẾT HỢP THÌ QUÁ KHỨ	**-** Đề có từ **"when/ while/ as" + QKTD** => chọn **was/ were + Ving** Hoặc **When/while + S + was/ were + Ving** => chọn **Ved/2** **-** Đề có từ **"before/ by the time/ when…already/" + QKĐ** => chọn **had + V3**
KẾT HỢP THÌ TƯƠNG LAI và HIỆN TẠI	- Nhận dạng: phương án có "**when/ while/ after/ before/ as soon as/ by the time/ till/ until+SV**" - Cách làm: Câu **đề bài** có **Will =>** chọn **Hiện tại đơn/ Hiện tại hoàn thành** (Loại phương án có "will/ was/ were/ had/ Ved)".
RÚT GỌN MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ	- Nhận dạng: phương án có V3, Ving, to V, am/is/are/was/were + V3, am/is/are/was/were + Ving, - Loại bỏ các phương án chứa am/ is/ are/ was/ were - Chỉ lấy 1 trong 3 phương án **To V, V3, Ving** + Phía trước có **the + first/ second/ next/ last/ only/ most/ …est** => chọn **To V** + Chủ ngữ mệnh đề trước chỉ **vật** => chọn **V3** + Còn lại => chọn **Ving**
LỖI SAI	Nhận dạng, tìm câu để làm (Cố gắng lấy 2/3 câu đúng, suy luận tốt + may mắn thì 3/3). **- Lỗi Thì Động từ:** Có dấu hiệu (**yesterday/ last/ ago/ now/ already/ …)** Động từ chia sai **- Câu hòa hợp giữa Danh từ và Đại từ thay thế:**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>nhận dạng: p.án có “it/ its/ their/ them/ his/ her/ this/ that/ these/ those/ …” không hòa hợp với 1 danh từ phía trước Chọn “it/ its/ their/ them/ his/ her/ this/ that/ these/ those/ …”
 Học thuộc hết các đại từ thay thế
- Câu còn lại: từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn: p.án toàn là Từ vựng k xét đc thì khoanh lụi ☺</td></tr>
<tr><td>ĐỌC ĐIỀN TỪ</td><td>- Tìm câu ĐTQH “who/ whom/ which/ that/ when/ where”: Chú ý nhìn từ ngay trước chỗ trống
+ nếu là vật => chọn which
+ nếu là người => chọn who/ whom
- Câu lượng từ: Nhìn vào DANH TỪ sau chỗ trống:
+ nếu là danh từ SỐ ÍT (danh từ KO có đuôi S) thì chọn one/ each/ every/ another/ little/ much
+ nếu là danh từ SỐ NHIỀU (danh từ CÓ đuôi S) thì chọn other/ few/ many
- Câu Liên từ: dịch câu phía trước + sau, cố gắng bám và từ mình biết nghĩa, suy luận xem nghĩa 2 câu là ng.nhân- hệ quả, hay tương phản đối lập.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NỐI CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN</td><td>- Nhận diện: trong các phương án ABCD có IF
 Chọn đáp án có cấu trúc IF + S + Ved/ were, S + would/ could + V
 Chú ý: câu gốc có NOT thì đáp án không có NOT và ngược lại</td></tr>
<tr><td>CÂU QUAN ĐIỂM</td><td>Đọc kỹ câu đáp phía sau xem ý Đồng tình: agree hay Không đồng tình: disagree
(Nếu k dịch được -> Chọn Đáp KHÔNG đồng tình)
<table>
<tr><th>KHÔNG đồng tình</th><th>Đồng tình</th></tr>
<tr><td>+ I don’t (quite) agree.
+ I don’t think so! / + Definitely not!
+ I disagree (entirely).
+ I’m afraid I can’t agree/ disagree.
+ I’m afraid you are wrong.</td><td>+ That’s a good idea!
+ I (completely/quite/absolutely…) agree.
+ There’s no doubt about it.
+ You can say that again.
+ I couldn’t agree with you more.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>CÂU MỜI</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Mời</th><th colspan="2">Trả lời</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">- I'd like to invite you to …?
(Tôi muốn mời bạn …)
- Let me … (Để</td><td>Chấp nhận</td><td>Từ chối</td></tr>
<tr><td>- It is a great idea. (Ý kiến quá tuyệt)
- That sound great/</td><td>- No, thanks. (Ko, cảm ơn)
- Sorry. I… (Xin lỗi.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	tôi…) - **Would you like** to …*?* - Do you **feel like** …? - Do you **fancy** having…? (Bạn có muốn …)	cool. (Nghe có vẻ hay đấy) - Yes/ Thanks. I'd love to. (Vâng tôi rất thích) - OK, let's do that. (cứ thế đi)	Tôi…) - I'm **afraid** I can't. (Tôi e là tôi ko thể) - I'd love to, **but** … (Tôi muốn lắm, nhưng…) - I wish I could, **but** … (Tôi ước tôi có thể, nhưng)
VIẾT LẠI CÂU	**- Câu biến đổi Thì:** Last … ago >>> haven't/ hasn't V3 … for **- Câu động từ khuyết thiếu**: **may/might, must, should, need** + V (nguyên thể) + not allowed/not permitted chọn **must not** + sure that, be required, necessary/compulsory/ obligatory… chọn **must** + likely/perhaps/probably, not sure that, possible/possibly chọn **may/might** + not compulsory/ not obligatory/not necessary, no need, no obligation, chọn **needn't** **+** necessary, be advised, it's time/it's good, had better, ….chọn **should** **- Câu Trực tiếp gián tiếp:** *S said: "**abcde….**"* Chọn đ.án có thay đổi nhiều nhất so với đề bài		
ĐỌC HIỂU	**Cả 2 bài đều có câu khó, câu dễ, cố gắng tìm lấy 6 câu/ 12 câu tổng 2 bài.** Câu dễ: + Câu "**refer**" - Áp dụng: **Loại** (đứng sau)/**Lấy** (đứng trước)/**Thử** (cấu trúc/nghĩa). + Câu "**thông tin chi tiết**": **gạch chân từ khóa Định vị từ khóa** trong đoạn đọc kỹ câu khóa Đối chiếu + **Chọn** p.án có **nhiều chữ giống** nhất với câu khóa. Các em đừng vì bài đọc "nhiều chữ nhìn hoa mắt" mà bỏ qua, không làm, rất đáng tiếc, chịu khó "**tìm chữ**" vẫn làm được 5-6 câu.		

NOTE: Những **Tips** trên bám sát vào đề Tham khảo của Bộ, các em cần tập trung **tìm bằng được** các câu trên để làm, nếu câu nào không tìm được đáp án đúng luôn thì **cố gắng loại trừ càng nhiều càng tốt các phương án sai.** Khoanh lụi 50/50 vẫn dễ đúng hơn nhiều so với việc chọn tù mù ¼ mà ☺.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 1: PRONUNCIATION- VOWELS, CONSONANTS- STRESS (NGUYÊN ÂM- PHỤ ÂM –TRỌNG ÂM)

NGUYÊN ÂM

Chữ cái a thường được phát âm là:
/æ/: map, national
/eɪ/: take, nature

/e/: many, any
/ɪ/: message, damage
/ə/: afraid, familiar
/ɑ:/: after, car

Chữ cái e thường được phát âm là:
/e/: educate, flexible
/ɪ/: explore, replace
/i:/: even, gene
/ə/: interest, camera

Chữ cái i thường được phát âm là:
/ɪ/: fit, slippery
/ai/: bike, mice
/ə/: terrible, possible

Chữ cái o thường được phát âm là:
/ɒ/: bottle, floppy
/ɔ:/: boring, lord
/ʌ/: son, money
/əʊ/: go, post
/ə/: computer, purpose
/wʌ/: one /wʌn/, once /wʌns/

Chữ cái u thường được phát âm là:
/ʊ/: put, push
/u:/: include
/ju:/: computer, human
/ʌ/: much, cut
/ɜ:/: burn

Chữ cái y thường được phát âm là:
/ɪ/: physics, myth
/i/: city, worry
/ai/: shy, apply

Một số nhóm chữ cái nguyên âm thường gặp:

Nhóm chữ cái	Cách phát âm thường gặp	Ví dụ
-ai-	/ei/ /eə/	main, entertain fair, armchair
-ea-	/eɪ/ /i:/ /ɪə/	great, break bean, beat fear, year
-ei-	/eɪ/ /i:/ /aɪ/	eight, weight deceive, ceiling height
-ey-	/eɪ/ /i:/	hey, convey, key
-ee-	/i:/	cheese, employee

	/ɪə/	engineer, deer
-ie-	/i:/ /aɪ/ /ə/	piece, relieve tie, lie ancient, proficient
-oa-	/əʊ/ /ɔ:/	load, toast abroad, broaden
-oi- hoặc –oy-	/ɔɪ/	voice, joy
-oo-	/u:/ /ʊ/ /ʌ/	tool, moon book, foot flood, blood
—ou—	/ʊ/ /u:/ /ʌ/ /əʊ/	could, would group, souvenir trouble, couple soul, mould
-ow-	/aʊ/ /əʊ/	cow, brown throw, know
-ui-	/ɪ/	build, guitar
-uy-	/aɪ/	buy, guy
-ew-	/ju:/	new, dew

PHỤ ÂM

Chữ cái c thường được phát âm là:
/k/: can, close
/s/: city, cycle
/ʃ/: special, ocean
Chữ cái d thường được phát âm là:
/d/: day, demand
/dʒ/: educate, graduate
Chữ cái g thường được phát âm là:
/g/: gain, regular
/dʒ/ origin, gymnast
/ʒ/: garage, masage
Chữ cái n thường được phát âm là:
/n/: not, fun
/ŋ/ (khi n đứng trước âm /g/ và /k/): single, drink
Chữ cái s thường được phát âm là:
/s/: son, economist
/z/: rise, surprise
/ʃ/: sure, sugar
/ʒ/: usually, measure, decision
Chữ cái t thường được phát âm là:
/t/: ten, pretend
/tʃ/: culture, question
/ʃ/: mention, initial
Một số nhóm chữ cái phụ âm thường gặp:

Nhóm chữ cái	Cách phát âm thường gặp	Ví dụ
-ch-	/k/ /tʃ/ /ʃ/	chemist, architect chair, lunch machine, chef
-gh- hoặc -ph-	/f/	rough, laugh photograph, paragraph,
-qu-	/kw/	require, question

-sh-	/ʃ/	share, wash, punish
-th-	/θ/ /ð/	think, depth, bath, breath, north, south, month them, without, bathe, breathe, northern, southern

ÂM CÂM

Một số chữ cái trong một số từ bao gồm phụ âm và nguyên âm không được phát âm thành tiếng được gọi là âm câm (silent sounds). Sau đây là một số âm câm thường gặp:

Chữ cái – Trường hợp thường gặp	Ví dụ
b đứng cuối trong một số từ (thường đi sau m) b đứng trước t	climb, dumb, comb doubt, debt
d trong một số từ	handsome, Wednesday
h trong một số từ	hour, exhausted, honest
gh trong một số từ (đặc biệt là sau i)	weigh, sight, although
k đứng trước n	know, knee, knife
r đứng trước một phụ âm khác hoặc đứng cuối từ đó	card, park, farm, burn, neighbour, volunteer
w đứng trước r hoặc h trong một số từ	who, write, wrong

PRACTICE

*** Vowels:**

1. **A.** land	**B.**man	**C.** climate	**D.** habit
2. **A.** message	**B.** bank	**C.** happen	**D.** natural
3. **A.** machine	**B.** many	**C.** again	**D.** banana
4. **A.** develop	**B.** complete	**C.** these	**D.** extreme
5. **A.** medicine	**B.** left	**C.** sense	**D.** prepare
6. **A.** enhance	**B.** open	**C.** chicken	**D.** kitchen
7. **A.** equal	**B.** excellent	**C.** even	**D.** scence
8. **A.** terrible	**B.** swim	**C.** quick	**D.** city
9. **A.** except	**B.** expectation	**C.** preparation	**D.** celebration
10. **A.** different	**B.** similar	**C.** little listen	
11. **A.** idea	**B.** going	**C.** will	**D.** trip
12. **A.** wonderful	**B.** something	**C.** month	**D.** handsome
13. **A.** purpose	**B.** introduce	**C.** compare	**D.** worse
14. **A.** nothing	**B.** some	**C.** once	**D.** another
15. **A.** put	**B.** push	**C.** business	**D.** full
16. **A.** bury	**B.** include	**C.** conclude	**D.** rude
17. **A.** heat	**B.** scream	**C.** meat	**D.** meant
18. **A.** main	**B.** entertain	**C.** explain	**D.** fair
19. **A.** weight	**B.** eight	**C.** height	**D.** vein
20. **A.** ancient	**B.** piece	**C.** relieve	**D.** believe
21. **A.** drew	**B.** grew	**C.** nephew	**D.** flew
22. **A.** around	**B.** sound	**C.** country	**D.** mouse
23. **A.** fear	**B.** near	**C.** heart	**D.** year
24. **A.** load	**B.** coast	**C.** toast	**D.** abroad
25. **A.** right	**B.** private	**C.** communist	**D.** Minority

*** Consonants:**

1. **A.** receive	**B.** certainly	**C.** guidance	**D.** expect
2. **A.** cartoon	**B.** carry	**C.** face	**D.** coin

3. **A.** space	**B.** musician	**C.** center	**D.** importance
4. **A.** under	**B.** divide	**C.** educate	**D.** loud
5. **A.** dolphin	**B.** design	**C.** domestic	**D.** soldier
6. **A.** general	**B.** dangerous	**C.** game	**D.** engine
7. **A.** goal	**B.** gift	**C.** grow	**D.** language
8. **A.** single	**B.** hungry	**C.** change	**D.** bank
9. **A.** language	**B.** English	**C.** any	**D.** frank
10. **A.** increase	**B.** rise	**C.** surprise	**D.** advise
11. **A.** source	**B.** measure	**C.** pleasure	**D.** decision
12. **A.** question	**B.** together	**C.** top	**D.** computer
13. **A.** team	**B.** amount	**C.** invitation	**D.** until
14. **A.** thrilling	**B.** other	**C.** through	**D.** something
15. **A.** scholarship	**B.** christmas	**C.** school	**D.** chicken
16. **A.** machine	**B.** cheap	**C.** child	**D.** chair
17. **A.** charge	**B.** child	**C.** teacher	**D.** champagne
18. **A.** choice	**B.** achieve	**C.** each	**D.** chemistry
19. **A.** although	**B.** enough	**C.** laugh	**D.** rough
20. **A.** month	**B.** bathe	**C.** breathe	**D.** southern
21. **A.** northern	**B.** depth	**C.** think	**D.** cloth
22. **A.** threaten	**B.** earth	**C.** heathy	**D.** without
23. **A.** climb	**B.** doubt	**C.** debt	**D.** brown
24. **A.** west	**B.** write	**C.** wrong	**D.** who
25. **A.** chore	**B.** technology	**C.** much	**D.** exchange

STRESS- TRỌNG ÂM

I. Từ 2, 3 âm tiết.

- Dựa vào độ mạnh, yếu của các âm tiết

1. Nguyên âm ngắn thường yếu hơn nguyên âm dài:

Ex: person / ɜː ə/ □ 1

Ex: important /ɪmˈpɔːtnt/□ 2

Ex: preserve /prɪˈzɜːv/□ 2

2. Nguyên âm đơn thường yếu hơn nguyên âm đôi:

Ex: design /dɪˈzaɪn/-2

Ex: encounter /ɪnˈkaʊntər/-2

3. **ə < ɪ < e < ʌ < æ**

Ex: instruct /ɪnˈstrʌkt/-2

Ex: understand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/-3

II. Lưu ý:

a. /ə/ không bao giờ mang trọng âm: đứng trước (about, again, approve, appoint….); đứng sau (worker, teacher, actor, lesson, mention, action…)

b. Phần lớn các tiền tố đều không mang trọng âm:

Ex: disappear = dis+/əˈpɪə(r)/=3

impolite= im+polite=im+/pəˈlaɪt/=3

*Ngoại trừ: infamous-1, invalid-1….

c. Các hậu tố không mang trọng âm: ment, al, ly, ing, ed, ness, less, ship, hood, able….

Ex: powerless /ˈpaʊələs/- 1

amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/- 2

d. Các hậu tố mang trọng âm ở chính nó: ee, ese, oon, eer, oo, ever, een, ique…

Ex: volunteer /ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)/- 3

cigarette /ˌsɪg.ərˈet/ - 3

*Ngoại trừ: coffee-1, committee-2, employee-2,3

e. Các hậu tố làm cho trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đứng liền ngay trước nó: ic, ity, ian, ial, ious, ion, ient, ible, ety, eous, nomy, logy, ..

Ex: canadian /kəˈneɪ.di.ən/-2

econonmy /iˈkɒn.ə.mi/-2

*Ngoại trừ:
+ rhetoric /'ret.ər.ɪk/-1
+ politics /'pɒl.ə.tɪks/-1
+ lunatic /'luː.nə.tɪk/-1
.....
f. Các hậu tố làm cho trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết cách nó 1 âm: ate, ary, ize/ise....
Ex: necessary /'nesəsəri/ - 1
considerate /kən'sɪdərət/- 2

II. ĐỐI CHIẾU VỚI ĐỀ THI QUA CÁC NĂM

Năm	Mã đề	Câu hỏi số
2020	Mã đề 401	Question 1: **A.** expensive **B.** Successful **C.** important **D.** musical Question 2: **A.** practise **B.** include **C.** arrive **D.** accept
	Mã đề 402	Question 16: **A.** promise **B.** destroy **C.** support **D.** believe Question 17: **A.** habitat **B.** capital **C.** calendar **D.** attraction
	Mã đề 403	Question 3: **A.** consider **B.** discover **C.** imagine **D.** decorate Question 4: **A.** beauty **B.** success **C.** album **D.** question
2021	Mã đề 401	Question 1: **A.** alive **B.** careful **C.** happy **D.** nervous Question 2: **A.** customer **B.** festival **C.** suggestion **D.** capital
	Mã đề 402	Question 22: **A.** customer **B.** occasion **C.** festival **D.** capital Question 23: **A.** alike **B.** happy **C.** nervous **D.** careful
	Mã đề 403	Question 3: **A.** nervous **B.** polite **C.** careful **D.** happy Question 4: **A.** festival **B.** attention **C.** customer **D.** capital
2022	Mã đề 401	Question 18: **A.** festival **B.** impression **C.** industry **D.** passenger Question 19: **A.** patient **B.** afraid **C.** careful **D.** active
	Mã đề 403	Question 1: **A.** customer **B.** document **C.** equipment **D.** relative Question 2: **A.** village **B.** worker **C.** hotel **D.** student

PRACTICE

1.Từ 2 âm tiết

1. **A.** police **B.** advent **C.** mother **D.** custom
2. **A.** disease **B.** drama **C.** clutter **D.** figure
3. **A.** open **B.** famous **C.** borrow **D.** mistake

4. **A.** people	**B.** cartoon	**C.** mindset	**D.** media
5. **A.** hobby	**B.** luggage	**C.** market	**D.** machine
6. **A.** answer	**B.** sugar	**C.** advice	**D.** freedom
7. **A.** building	**B.** career	**C.** hacker	**D.** student
8. **A.** arrive	**B.** accept	**C.** include	**D.** practice
9. **A.** burden	**B.** casual	**C.** legal	**D.** hotel
10. **A.** pressure	**B.** inner	**C.** campaign	**D.** charter
11. **A.** teacher	**B.** extinct	**C.** farmer	**D.** lengthen
12. **A.** design	**B.** flashy	**C.** fracture	**D.** grateful
13. **A**.music	**B.** viewpoint	**C.** vision	**D.** precise
14. **A.** degree	**B.** value	**C.** pretty	**D.** visual
15. **A.** cancel	**B.** attend	**C.** conflict	**D.** complain
16. **A.** absorb	**B.** achieve	**C.** broaden	**D.** provide
17. **A.** comprise	**B.** consult	**C.** detect	**D.** happen
18. **A.** emerge	**B.** endow	**C.** finish	**D.** control
19. **A.** expand	**B.** follow	**C.** preserve	**D.** afford
20. **A.** enter	**B.** compare	**C.** invest	**D.** donate
21. **A.** forbid	**B.** govern	**C.** involve	**D.** begin
22. **A.** maintain	**B.** supply	**C.** support	**D.** answer
23. **A.** bury	**B.** unite	**C.** align	**D.** survive
24. **A.** recruit	**B.** suffer	**C.** dispose	**D.** attain
25. **A.** capture	**B.** prevent	**C.** pursuit	**D.** Promote

2.Từ 3 âm tiết.

1. **A.** generous	**B.** suspicious	**C.** beautiful	**D.** carelessness
2. **A.** essential	**B.** unselfish	**C.** attraction	**D.** humorous
3. **A.** celebrate	**B.** fascinate	**C.** survival	**D.** decorate
4. **A.** carefully	**B.** correctly	**C.** seriously	**D.** personal
5. **A.** engineer	**B.** powerless	**C.** confident	**D.** personal
6. **A.** organise	**B.** decorate	**C.** divorce	**D.** promise
7. **A.** refreshment	**B.** horrible	**C.** exciting	**D.** intention
8. **A.** government	**B.** destruction	**C.** inventor	**D.** depression
9. **A.** difficult	**B.** relevant	**C.** volunteer	**D.** interesting
10. **A.** confidence	**B.** supportive	**C.** solution	**D.** obedient
11. **A.** whenever	**B.** powerful	**C.** hospital	**D.** separate
12. **A.** introduce	**B.** delegate	**C.** marvelous	**D.** powerful
13. **A.** develop	**B.** conduction	**C.** partnership	**D.** majority
14. **A.** consumption	**B.** measurement	**C.** romantic	**D.** attractive
15. **A.** government	**B.** technical	**C.** homelessness	**D.** understand
16. **A.** confident	**B.** conductor	**C.** computer	**D.** remember
17. **A.** decorate	**B.** consumption	**C.** specific	**D.** encounter
18. **A.** dedicate	**B.** impressive	**C.** reminder	**D.** descendant
19. **A.** remember	**B.** company	**C.** technical	**D.** essential
20. **A.** electric	**B.** computer	**C.** fascinate	**D.** fantastic
21. **A.** terrific	**B.** chemical	**C.** general	**D.** beautiful
22. **A.** president	**B.** opponent	**C.** assistant	**D.** companion
23. **A.** attitude	**B.** manager	**C.** invention	**D.** company
24. **A.** passenger	**B.** principal	**C.** continent	**D.** solution
25. **A.** festival	**B.** summary	**C.** selection	**D.** holiday

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 2: TENSES AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. SEQUENCE OF TENSES: Sự hòa hợp của các thì cơ bản

1. HTHT/ HTHTTD + **since** + QKĐ = **Since** + QKĐ, HTHT/ HTHTTD

Ex: I haven't seen my old friends since we left school.

2. **When** + QKĐ, QKTD = QKĐ + **While/ When** + QKTD

Ex: **When** I came, he was watching TV.

= I came **while/ when** he was watching TV.

* **Nhận dạng:**

Đề có từ **"when/ while/ as" + QKĐ** => chọn **was/ were + Ving**

Hoặc When/while + S+ was/ were + Ving => chọn **Ved/2**

3. **When/ before/ by the time** + QKĐ, QKHT = QKĐ + **after** + QKHT

Ex: Last night, **when** we arrived at the theater, they had sold out all the tickets.

= Last night, we arrived at the theater **after** they had sold out all the tickets.

II. SEQUENCE OF MAIN CLAUSE AND ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF TIME: Sự hòa hợp của mệnh đề chính và mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian

1. Từ nối (When, as soon as, until...) + HTĐ/ HTHT, TLĐ

Từ nối (When, as soon as, until...) + QKĐ, QKĐ

Ex1: **When** I see him, I will give him your regards.

He will go out with his friends **as soon as** he has completed his homework.

Ex2: **As soon as** I came home yesterday, I called my parents

* Nhận dạng: **Các phương án** có: "**when/ while/ after/ before/ as soon as/ by the time/ till/ until + S +V**"

* Cách làm: Câu **đề** bài có **Will =>** chọn **Hiện tại đơn/Hiện tại hoàn thành**

(Loại phương án có "will/ was/ were/ had/ Ved)".

2. V(bare-inf).....+ Từ nối (When, as soon as, until...) + HTĐ/ HTHT

Don't + V(bare-inf).....+ Từ nối (When, as soon as, until...) + HTĐ/ HTHT

Ex: Call me **as soon as** I come there.

Don't leave the room **until** you have completed your homework.

3. **Từ nối (When, before, by the time) + HTĐ, TLHT**

Từ nối (When, before, by the time) + QKĐ, QKHT

Ex: **By the time** you come back next week, I will have typed this email.

Ex: Last night, **when** we arrived at the theater, they had sold out all the tickets.

B. ĐỐI CHIẾU VỚI ĐỀ THI QUA CÁC NĂM

Năm	Mã đề	Câu hỏi số
2020	Mã đề 401	**Question 13:**Bill's mother won't let him go out with his friends _____. **A.**when he finished his homework **B.** after he had finished his homework **C.** once he finished his homework **D.** until he has finished his homewor **Question 21:**Her academic performance has greatly improved since she _____ her study methods. **A.** will change **B.** changed **C.** was changing **D.** would change
	Mã đề 402	**Question 2:**The air quality in this area has improved a lot since that factory ___. **A.** was closing **B.** would close **C.** closed **D.** will close **Question 8:**You will not know who your true friend is _____. **A.** after you had had trouble and needed help . **B.** when you were having trouble and needing help **C.** until you have trouble and need help **D.** as soon as you had trouble and needed help
	Mã đề	**Question 15:**Mary has been financially independent since she _____ to work.

	403	**A.** went out **B.** will go out **C.** was going out **D.** would go out **Question 25:**He won't understand what the responsibilities of a father are _____ . **A.** until he has his first child **B.** after he had had his first child **C.** as soon as he had his first child **D.** once he had his first child
2021	**Mã đề 401**	**Question 10:**_____,he will go out with his friends, **A.** When Tony finished his project **B.** When Tony finishes his project **C.** When Tony had finished his project **D.** When Tony was finishing his project **Question 17:**The students _____ the topic when the bell rang. **A.** discuss **B.** were discussing **C.** have discussed **D.** are discussing
	Mã đề 402	**Question 5:**When their dad came home,the kids _____ the Christmas tree. **A.** have decorated **B.** are decorating **C.** decorate **D.** were decorating **Question 11:**_____,I will give it back to you. **A.** When I finish reading the book **B.** When I was finishing reading the book **C.** When I finished reading the book **D.** When I had finished reading the book
	Mã đề 403	**Question 16:**We _____ flowers in the school garden when it started to rain. **A.**plant **B.** were planting **C.** are planting **D.** have planted **Question 18:**_____,he will be very happy. **A.** When my father was seeing my test scores **B.** When my father had seen my test scores **C.** When my father sees my test scores **D.** When my father saw my test scores
2022	**Mã đề 401**	**Question 2:**He has gone to the UK for further education since he _____upper secondary school. **A.**will finish **B.** is finishing **C.** finish **D.** finished **Question 7:**The meeting will begin _____. **A.** when all the participants were arriving **B.** after all the participants had arrived **C.** by the time all the participants arrived **D.** as soon as all the participants arrive
	Mã đề 403	**Question 22:**They have been living here since they _____ married. **A.**will get **B.** is getting **C.** got **D.** get **Question 23:**The party will begin _____. **A.** after all the guests had arrived **B.** by the time all the guests arrived **C.** when all the guests were arriving **D.** as soon as all the guests arrive

C. BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

Exercise 1: Choose the most correct answer:

1.After we had finished our work,we ____ for lunch.
A. went **B.** go **C.** were going **D.** will go
2.After he _____ his English course,he went to England to continue his study.
A. will finish **B.** has finished **C.** had finished **D.** will have finished
3. They ____ a lot of preparation before the match started.
A. has made **B.** had made **C.** will be made **D.** are making
4.Don't go anywhere until I _____ back.
A. come **B.** will come **C.** had come **D.** came
5. I _____ the book by the time you come tonight.
A. will be finishing **B.** finished **C.** have finishing **D.** will have finished
6. Please send us a postcard as soon as you _____in London.
A. will arrive **B.** is going to arrive **C.** arrive **D.** arrived
7.We _____ for going home when it began to rain.
A. are preparing **B.** were preparing **C.** will be preparing **D.** have prepared
8.I'll marry her as soon as she _____ all her problems.
A.will solve **B.** has solved **C.** had solved **D.** solve
9.My son was sleeping when I _____ home.
A. went **B.** has gone **C.** had gone **D.** would go
10.Lan has learnt English since she ____ a small girl.
A. has been **B.** had been **C.** was **D.** would be
11. She won't get married until she _____ 25 years old.
A. is **B.** will be **C.** had been **D.** was
12.While I ____ in the street,I saw my old friend.
A. was walking **B.** am walking **C.** walk **D.** walked
13.I'll read the book when I _____ time.
A. have **B.** had **C.** will have **D.** would have
14.I _____ her since I _____ a student.
A. know/ am **B.** knew/ was **C.** have known/ am **D.** have known/ was
15. While I was going to school yesterday,I ____ him.
A. meet **B.** met **C.** will meet **D.** am meeting
16.He died after he _____ ill for a long time.
A. was **B.** had been **C.** has been **D.** is
17. I _____ home until I finish my lesson.
A. haven't come **B.** don't come **C.** didn't come **D.** won't come
18. The manager _____ the store before I arrived.
A. closed **B.** had closed **C.** has closed **D.** was closing
19. When the alarm rang,Hai _____ out of bed quickly.
A. was jumping **B.** has jumped **C.** had jumped **D.** jumped
20. When we see Mr.Minh tomorrow,I ____ him of that.
A. will remind **B.** remind **C.** have reminded **D.** reminded

<u>Exercise 2</u>: Choose the most correct answer:
1._____ as soon as I see him.
A. I will tell James the news **B.** I tell James the news
C. I can tell James the news **D.** I would tell the news
2.The neighbors will look after our plants _____.
A. as soon as we were away **B.** while we are away
C. after we were away **D.** before we would be
3.Let's go out for dinner _____.
A. after the movie had finished **B.** before the movie finished
C. as soon as the movie finished **D.** when the movie finishes
4.Make sure you close all the windows _____.
A. before you leave **B.** until you will leave
C. after you had left **D.** when you left
5._____ until she apologizes.

A. I don't speak to Kate **B.** I couldn't speak to Kate
C. I didn't speak to Kate **D.** I won't speak to Kate

6.You can ask me for help _____.
A. if you have any problems **B.** until you had had any problems
C. when you had any problems **D.** as soon as you had problems

7._____,he will go out with his friends.
A. When Tony finished his project **B.** When Tony finishes his project
C. When Tony had finished his project **D.** When Tony was finishing his project

8._____ while the teacher was explaining the activity.
A. They were taking **B.** They will be talking
C. They are talking **D.** They would talk

9._____ my lesson by noon,I will come around.
A. As soon as I am finishing **B.** After I have finished
C. Before I had finished **D.** If I will finish

10._____,we went to as many islands as possible.
A. Until I will have in Greece **B.** When we were in Greece
C. As soon as I have been in Greece **D.** Before I had been in Greece

11.The lift won't start _____.
A. before you will press that button **B.** until you press that button
C. when you pressed that button **D.** after you had pressed that button

12.She will give the children their dinner _____.
A. before he comes home **B.** when he had come
C. as soon as he was coming **D.** until he will come

13._____,I will give you a call.
A. When I had arrived in Ha Noi **B.** When I arrived in Ha Noi
C. When I arrive in Ha Noi **D.** When I was arriving in Ha Noi

14.I'll do it _____.
A. when I was finishing my first project **B.** after I had finish my first project
C. until I finished my first project **D.** as soon as I have finished my first project

15.We are going to stay in his flat while _____.
A. we were in Scotland **B.** we will be in Scotland
C. we had been in Scotland **D.** we are in Scotland

16.Will you recognize him _____?
A. when you see him **B.** until you were seeing him
C. after you will see him **D.** as soon as you saw him

17.We can't play loud music _____.
A. before everyone will go to bed **B.** when everyone went to bed
C. as soon as everyone went to bed **D.** after everyone has gone to bed

18.I'll stand here waiting with you _____.
A. until the bus comes **B.** after the bus have come
C. as soon as the bus had come **D.** before the bus comes

19.We always have an ice cream _____.
A. after we had gotten to the beach **B.** until we are getting to the beach
C. as soon as we get to the beach **D.** before we got to the beach

20.They always close their curtains _____ in the evening.
A. as soon as they had got home **B.** once they get home
C. after they are getting home **D.** before they will get home

21.All the preparations for the party will have been made _____.
A. before the guests will come **B.** as soon as the guests had come
C. once the guests came **D.** by the time the guests come

22._____ from his university,he will have stayed in Ho Chi Minh city for 4 years.
A. After he graduated **B.** Before he graduates
C. As soon as he graduated **D.** When he has graduated
23.The director will have checked members' attendance _____.
A. when the meeting has started **B.** before the meeting starts
C. after the meeting had started **D.** while the meeting is starting
24.I will have tidied up the bedroom _____ home tomorrow.
A. as soon as my parents arrived **B.** before my parents will arrive
C. when my parents arrive **D.** after my parents had arrived
25._____ to the nearest city,we will have driven for 5 days.
A. As soon as we got **B.** When we will get
C. By the time we get **D.** While we are getting

*** ĐÁP ÁN CÁC ĐỀ THI**

Năm	Mã đề	Câu hỏi số
2020	**Mã đề 401**	**Question 13:** D **Question 21:** B
	Mã đề 402	**Question 2:** C **Question 8:** C
	Mã đề 403	**Question 15:** A **Question 25:** A
2021	**Mã đề 401**	**Question 10:** B **Question 17:** B
	Mã đề 402	**Question 5:** D **Question 11:** A
	Mã đề 403	**Question 16:** B **Question 18:** C
2022	**Mã đề 401**	**Question 2:** D **Question 7:** D
	Mã đề 403	**Question 22:** C **Question 23:** D

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 3. PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG)

PHẦN A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. DẠNG CƠ BẢN: be + pp (be chia theo thời gian trong câu)

* Dấu hiệu: - **S + _____+ by +O + Adv**

- chủ ngữ thường là danh từ chỉ vật

Công thức của từng thì

DẤU HIỆU	THÌ	CHỌN ĐÁP ÁN
- *Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, hardly, rarely, never,...* - *Every + time*	Hiện tại đơn	Am/is/are+PP
Now, at the moment, at present, right now,today, this + time ...	Hiện tại tiếp diễn	Am/is/are+being+PP
For, since, just, already, yet, recently, for a long time, for ages, ever, never,up to now, up to present,.. - In the last + time (month/ year..)	Hiện tại hoàn thành	Have/has+ been+PP
- *Ago, last, yesterday, in/ on* + time in the past,...	Quá khứ đơn	Was/were+PP
- *when, while*	Quá khứ tiếp diễn	Was/were+being+PP
before, after, by the time, when...	Quá khứ hoàn thành	had+been+PP
Next, tomorrow, in/on + time in the future.	Tương lai đơn	Will/shall+be+PP Am/is/are going to+be+PP
	Động từ khuyết thiếu	can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, ought to, be going to + be + PP

II. DẠNG ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Causative form. (Thể nhờ bảo)**.** "**Have**" hoặc "**Get**".

a. Have

* Chủ động**. S + have + O.1 (person) + bare -V + O.2 (thing)**
* Bị động **. S + have + O.2 (thing) + past participle**

Ex**.** I had him repair the roof yesterday. → I had the roof repaired yesterday.

b. Get

* Chủ động **. S + get + O.1(person) + to- inf + O.2 (thing)**
* Bị động **. S + get + O.2 (thing) + past participle**

Ex**.** I will get her to cut my hair → I will get my hair cut.

2. Verbs of Opinion (Động từ chỉ quan điểm)**.** Say, think, believe, know, report, rumour.....

Có 2 dạng bị động.

* Chủ động**. S1 + V of pinion + (that) + clause (S2+V + O)**
* Bị động **. It + be + V of opinion (PP) + (that) + clause.**

Hoặc**. S2 + be + V of opinion (PP) + to-inf (2 hành động cùng thời gian.)**

to have + PP (2 hành động khác thời gian)

Ex**.** - They said that John is the brightest student in class.

→ It was said that John is the brightest student in class.

→ John was said to be the brightest student in class.

- They knew that Mary won the competition.

→ It was known that Mary won the competition

→ Mary was known to have won the competition.

3. Verbs of perception (Động từ chỉ giác quan)**.** see, watch, hear, ...

* Chủ động**. S + V + O + bare - inf - V-ing**
* Bị động **. S + Be + V (PP) + to-inf- V-ing**

Ex. - People saw him steal your car.
→ He was seen to steal your car.
- The teacher is watching them working.
→ They are being watched working by the teacher.

4. Câu bị động đối với động từ NEED

Sau động từ need + V-ing thì câu mang nghĩa bị động (Hoặc need + to be + PP)

Ex. The windows need cleaning
(Hoặc The windows need to be cleaned**)**

* Các động từ **require và want** cũng được dùng như **need** trong trường hợp này

Ex. These letters require typing
(Hoặc These letters require to be typed)

5. Câu bị động đối với động từ MAKE

MAKE thường được theo sau bởi To – infinitive khi được dùng trong câu bị động

Ex. My boss made me **work** hard
→ I was made **to work** hard by my boss

6. Cấu trúc "Let somebody do something"

Ex. He let me go I was let to go = I was allowed to go

PRACTICE

1.America _____ by Columbus in 1492.
A. was discovered **B.** were discovering **C.** will discover **D.** discover

2.Parrots and crows _____ The most intelligent birds.
A. were considering **B.** are considered **C.** Consider **D.** will considered

3.I still can't believe! My bicycle _____ last night.
A. was stolen **B.** was stealing **C.** stolen **D.** steal

4.Mary traffic accidents _____ by dangerous driving.
A. are causing **B.** cause **C.** are caused **D.** caused.

5.Many cars _____ in this factory.
A. manufacture **B.** are manufactured **C.** have manufactured **D.**are manufacturing

6.Grass _____ by fat cows on the green meadow
A. are eaten **B.** eat **C.** were eating **D.** ate

7.So much progress _____ that there may be space-frights to Mars
A. is being made **B.** are making **C.** will make **D.** made

8.Many people believe we can look forward to the day when even our household jobs like cleaning and decorating_____ by computer-control robots.
A. will do **B.** are doing **C.** would do **D.** will be done

9.English _____since 2002.
A. have learned **B.** has been learnt **C.** has to learn **D.** is learning

10.Your bill should _____ before you leave the hotel.
A. be paid **B.** paid **C.** pays **D.** was paying

11. The telephones_____ by Alexander Graham Bell.
A. is invented **B.** is inventing **C.** invented **D.** was invented

12. Lots of houses_____ by the earthquake.
A. are destroying **B.** destroyed **C.** were destroyed **D.** is destroyed

13. Gold_____ in California in the 19th century.
A. was discovered **B.** has been discovered **C.** was discover **D.** they discover

14. The boy_____ by the teacher yesterday.
A. punish **B.** punished **C.** punishing **D.** was punished

15. Sarah is wearing a blouse.It_____ of cotton.
A. be made **B.** are made **C.** is made **D.** made

16. They had a boy _____ that yesterday.
A. done **B.** to do **C.** did **D.** do

17. We got our mail _____ yesterday.
A. been delivered **B.** delivered **C.** delivering **D.** to deliver

18. James _____ the news as soon as possible.
A. should tell **B.** should be told **C.** should told **D.** should be telled
19. My wedding ring _____ yellow and white gold.
A. is made **B.** is making **C.** made **D.** make
20. Laura _____ in Boston.
A. are born **B.** were born **C.** was born **D.** born
21. His car needs _____.
A. be fixed **B.** fixing **C.** to be fixing **D.** fixed
22. There's somebody behind us.I think we are _____.
A. being followed **B.** are followed **C.** follow **D.** following
23. Have you _____ by a dog?
A. bite **B.** bit **C.** ever been bitten **D.** ever been bit
24. The room is being _____ at the moment.
A. was cleaned **B.** cleaned **C.** cleaning **D.** clean
25. It is _____ that many people are homeless after the floods.
A. was reported **B.** reports **C.** reported **D.** reporting
26. He was said _____ this building.
A. designing **B.** to have designed **C.** to design **D.** designed
28. Those letters _____ now.You can do the typing later.
A. need typing **B.** needn't be typed **C.** need to type **D.** needn't typing
29. The new computer system _____ next month.
A. is be installed **B.** is being installed by people
C. is been installed **D.** is being installed
30. Gold _____ in California in the 19th century.
A. was discovered **B.** has been discovered **C.** was discover **D.** they discovered
31. Our children _____ to school by bus every morning.
A. take **B.** are taken **C.** have taken **D.** are taking
32. Bicycles _____ in the driveway.
A. must not leave **B.** must not be leaving
C. must not be left **D.** must not have left
33. The application form _____ to the university before May 31st.
A. must send **B.** Sent **C.** must be send **D.** must be sent
34. The house has _____ after the fire.
A. to rebuild **B.** to be rebuilt **C.** be to rebuilt **D.** rebuilt
35. The keys _____ somewhere.
A. must have been leaving **B.** must have left
C. must be leaving **D.** must have been left
36. Japanese _____ at the meeting.
A. will speak **B.** will spoken **C.** will be spoken **D.** will be speaking
37.A new source of energy _____recently.
A. has been discovered **B.** has discovered **C.** is discovered **D.** will discover
38.A lot of trees _____down by the storm last night.
A. were blown **B.** blown **C.** were blewing **D.** will blew
39.A new house _____by Mr.Ba last year.
A. buy **B.** bought **C.** was bought **D.** was buying
40. Two department stores _____this year.
A. have been built **B.** have built **C.** was built **D.** was building
41. The story I've just read_____ Agatha Christie.
A. was written **B.** was written by **C.** was written from **D.** wrote by
42.I'm going to go out and_____.
A. have cut my hair **B.** have my hair cut **C.** cut my hair **D.** my hair be cut
43. Many US automobiles_____ in Detroit,Michigan
A. manufacture **B.** have manufactured
C. are manufactured **D.** are manufacturing

44. Some film stars_____ difficult to work with.
A. are said be **B.** are said to be **C.** say to be **D.** said to be
45. Why did Tom keep making jokes about me? – I don't enjoy_____ at.
A. be laughed **B.** to be laughed **C.** laughing **D.** being laughed
46. Today,many serious childhood diseases _____ by early immunization.[sự miễn dịch]
A. are preventing **B.** can prevent **C.** prevent **D.** can be prevented
47. Do you get your heating _____ every year?
A. checking **B.** check **C.** be checked **D.** checked
48. Bicycles _____ in the driveway.
A. must not leave **B.** must not be leaving **C.** must not be left **D.** must not have left
49. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony_____ next weekend.
A. is going to be performed **B.** has been performed
C. will be performing **D.** will have perform
50. All bottles_____ before transportation.
A. frozen **B.** were froze **C.** were frozen **D.** are froze

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 4. REPORTED SPEECH
CÂU GIÁN TIẾP

PHẦN A. LÝ THUYẾT
I. DẠNG CƠ BẢN:
Dạng câu trần thuật: S + said/told + that + S(đổi ngôi) + V(lùi thì) + O (đổi ngôi)
Dạng câu hỏi wh-: S + asked/wondered/wanted to know + Wh- + S(đổi ngôi) + V(lùi thì) + O (đổi ngôi)
Dạng câu hỏi Yes/No: S + asked/wondered/wanted to know + If/whether- + S(đổi ngôi) + V(lùi thì) + O (đổi ngôi)
Dấu hiệu: - đề bài có dấu ""
- đáp án có các từ said/told/asked…
Cách làm: □ chọn đáp án lùi 1 thì so với câu gốc (is □ was, are□were, has□had, can□could, may□might, Ved/v2□pp)
□loại những phương án có thì hiện tại hoặc tương lai (am/is/are, V0/Vs/es, do/does, can/may/will…)
□ chọn phương án có chủ ngữ đứng ngay sau từ để hỏi (chủ ngữ là I we you they he she it…danh từ)
□ Chọn đ.án có phần ***abcde….*** thay đổi nhiều nhất so với đề bài (thay đổi chủ ngữ, tân ngữ, tính từ sở hữu, thay đổi trạng từ

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
- now - an hour ago - today - tonight - yesterday - tomorrow - Yesterday morning-afternoon - Tomorrow morning - the day before yesterday - the day after tomorrow - last year - next month - here -this -these	□ then, at that time, at once, immediately □ an hour before-an hour earlier □ that day □ that night □ the day before-the previous day □ the next day-the following day □ the previous morning- afternoon □ the next-following morning □ two days before □ (in) two days' time □ the year before-the previous year □ the month after-the following month • There • That • those

II. DẠNG ĐẶC BIỆT

1. Câu gián tiếp với "Infinitive".

a. Câu mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: **-** "V…."
- "Don't V…"
- "Will you…"

Cách làm: Chọn ***tell /ask/ request/ order + O +(not) to V***

Eg**.** "Listen to me, please" = He asked me to listen to him.
"Will you help me, please?" = He asked me to help him.

b. Lời khuyên

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: " - Had better, ought to, should, must…"
- "Why don't you + V?"
- "If I were you, I'd (not) + V…"

Cách làm: Chọn ***advise + O + (not) to V***

Eg**.** "Why don't you take a course in computer?" my teacher said to me.
 My teacher *advised* me *to take* a course in computer.

c. Lời mời

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: "Would you like…."

Cách làm: chọn ***invite +O + to V***

Eg**.** "Would you like to have breakfast with me?" Tom said to me.
= Tom *invited* me *to have* breakfast with him.

d. Lời cảnh báo

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: "Don't + Vo…."

Cách làm: chọn **warn + O+ (not) to V**

Eg. "Don't touch the red buttons," said the mom to the child.
= The mom warns the child not to touch the red buttons

e. Lời nhắc nhở

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: - "Don't + forget…."
- "Remember …."

Cách làm: chọn ***remind + O + to V***

Eg. "Don't forget to turn off the lights before leaving," Sue told me
= Sue reminded me to turn off the lights before leaving

f. Lời đề nghị

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: – "Shall I + V…"
- "Would you like me + to V…"
- "Let me + V…."

Cách làm: chọn ***offer + to V***

Eg**.** Mary said to Ann, "Shall I get you a glass of orange juice?" = Mary *offered to get* Anna a glass of orange juice.
"Shall I bring you some tea?" He asked = He *offered to bring* me some tea

i. Lời hứa

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: – "I will…"

Cách làm: chọn ***promise + to V***

Eg**.** "I'll give the book back to you tomorrow," he said = He *promised to give* the book back to me the next day.

j. Lời đe dọa *dùng cấu trúc****. threaten to do something****.*

"I'll shot if you move," said the robber The robber threatened to shoot if I moved

2. Câu gián tiếp với "Gerund"

Các cấu trúc của câu tường thuật với danh động từ**.**

S + V + V-ing. *Admit (thừa nhận), deny(phủ nhận), suggest(đề nghị)…*

S + V + preposition + V-ing. *apologize for(xin lỗi), complain about(phàn nàn), confess to(thú nhận), insist on(khăng khăng), object to(phản đối), dream of(mơ ước), think of(suy nghĩ)…*

S + V + O + preposition + V-ing. *accuse..of(buộc tội), blame…for(đổ lỗi), congratulate…on(chúc mừng), criticize…for(chỉ trích), warn…about-against(cảnh báo), praise…for(ca ngợi), thank…for(cám ơn), prevent…from(ngăn cản)…*

Eg**.** "I've always wanted to study abroad," he said. He*'s dreaming of* **studying** abroad.

"It's nice of you to give me some fruit. Thanks," Ann said to Mary Ann *thanked Mary for* **giving** her some fruit

"I'm sorry, I'm late," Tom said to the teacher. Tom *apologized to the teacher for* **being** late

"Shall we meet at the theater?" he asked He *suggested meeting* at the theater.

PRACTICE

1."What is your name?" he asked me.

A. He asked me what my name was. **B.** He asked me what was my name.

C. He asked me what my name is. **D.** He asked me what is my name.

2."How old is your mother?",he asked.

A. He asked how old her mother was. **B.** He asked how old your mother was.

C. He asked how old her mother is. **D.** He asked how old is her mother.

3.The policeman said to the boy,"Where do you live?"

A. The policeman asked the boy where did he live.

B. The policeman asked the boy where he lived.

C. The policeman asked the boy where he lives.

D. The policeman asked the boy where he live.

4."What time does the train arrive?" she asked.

A. She asked what time the train arrived. **B.** She asked what time the did train arrive.

C. She asked what time the train arrive. **D.** She asked what time does the train arrive.

5."When can we have dinner?" she asked.

A. She asked when they could have dinner. **B.** She asked when they can have dinner.

C. She asked when could they have dinner. **D.** She asked when can they have dinner.

6.Peter said to John,"Why are you so late?"

A. Peter asked John why he was so late. **B.** Peter asked John why was he so late.

C. Peter asked John why he is so late. **D.** Peter asked John why is he so late.

7.Do you speak English?"

A. He asked me if I spoke English. **B.** He asked me if do I speak English.

C. He asked me if I speak English. **D.** He asked me if do you speak English.

8."Is it raining?" she asked

A. She asked if it was raining. **B.** She asked if it is raining.

C. She asked if was it raining. **D.** She asked if is it raining.

9."Have you got a computer?"

A. He wanted to know whether I had a computer.

B. He wanted to know whether had I a computer.

C. He wanted to know whether I have a computer.

D. He wanted to know whether have I a computer.

10."What time does the train arrive?" she asked.

A. She asked what time the train arrive. **B.** She asked what time does the train arrive.

C. She asked what time did the train arrive. **D.** She asked what time the train arrived.

11."Can you type?"

A. She asked if you could type. **B.** She asked if I could type.

C. She asked if could I type. **D.** She asked if I can type.

12."Did you come by train?"

A. He enquired whether I come by train. **B.** He enquired whether I had come by train.
C. He enquired whether had I come by train. **D.** He enquired whether I came by train.

13."Have you been to Bristol before?"
A. She asked if I have been to Bristol before **B.** She asked if I had been to Bristol before
C. She asked if had I been to Bristol before **D.** She asked if I have been to Bristol before

14.Julia said,“I may leave tomorrow.”
A. Julia said that she might leave the next day. **B.** Julia said that she might leave tomorrow.
C. Julia asked if she should leave the next day. **D.** Julia informed me to leave tomorrow.

15.He said,“Katherine is busy right now.”
A. He said Katherine was busy. **B.** He informed that Katherine was busy then.
C. He said Katherine had been busy. **D.** He informed me that Katherine is busy.

16.My teacher told me,“You are suspended!.”
A. My teacher exclaimed that I am suspended. **B.** My teacher exclaimed to me to suspend.
C. My teacher informed me that I was suspended. **D.** My teacher exclaimed that I was suspended.

17.He said,“I have been a great tutor.”
A. He said that he had been a great tutor. **B.** He said that he was a great tutor.
C. He exclaimed that he was a great tutor. **D.** He said that he has been a great tutor.

18.Mr.Smith said,“We went for a trip to Japan.”
A. Mr.Smith said that they went for a trip to Japan.
B. Mr.Smith said that they were on a trip to Japan.
C. Mr.Smith said that they had gone for a trip to Japan.
D. Mr.Smith said they went for a trip to Japan.

19.Anthony said,“I will take care of this matter.”
A. A.nthony said that he would take care of that matter.
B. Anthony said that he will take care of that matter.
C. Anthony said that he would take care of this matter.
D. Anthony said that he will take care of that matter.

20.“I am going out tonight.” My sister said.
A. My sister said that she was going out tonight.
B. My sister said that she was going out that night.
C. My sister said he was going out that night.
D. My sister said that she will be going out that night.

21.The guard asked the man,“Who are you?”
A. The guard asked the man who he was. **B.** The guard asked me who was I.
C. The guard asks me who he was. **D.** The guard asked the man who I was.

22.My friend said,“The concert ended yesterday.”
A. My friend said that the concert had ended yesterday.
B. My friend said that the concert ended the day before.
C. My friend said that the concert had ended the previous day.
D. My friend said that the concert ended already.

23.My mom said,“Bring me a glass of water,please.”
A. My mom command me to bring her a glass of water.
B. My mom told me to bring her a glass of water.
C. My mom asked me to brought her a glass of water.
D. My mom ordered me to bring her a glass of water.

24.He said,“Let us have dinner here.”

A. He proposed that we had dinner there. **B.** He asked if we wished to have dinner there.

C. He suggested having dinner there. **D.** He said that we had dinner there.

25.The salesman said,“Are you interested in the scheme?”

A. The salesman said that if I was interested in the scheme.

B. The salesman said that if I were interested in the scheme.

C. The salesman asks if I am interested in the scheme.

D. The salesman asked me if I was interested in the scheme.

26.She said,“The train will be leaving soon.”

A. She said that the train would leave soon. **B.** She said that the train is leaving.

C. She said that the train would be leaving soon. **D.** She said that the train will leave soon.

27.My teacher said,“The sun is a renewable energy source.”

A. My teacher said that the sun was a renewable energy source.

B. My teacher said that the sun is a renewable energy source.

C. My teacher told that the sun is a renewable energy source.

D. My teacher tells that the sun was a renewable energy source.

28.The secretary said,“Is Mr.Brown in his office?”

A. The secretary said that if Mr.Brown was in his office.

B. The secretary enquired if Mr.B.rown was in his office.

C. The secretary enquired that if Mr.Brown was in his office.

D. The secretary asked if Mr.Brown had been in his office.

29.The policeman said,“Don’t cross the speed limit.”

A. The policeman said not to cross the speed limit.

B. The policeman asked if I would cross the speed limit.

C. The policeman forbade me to cross the speed limit.

D. The policeman asks if I had crossed the speed limit.

30.Mr.Lee said,“I must attend the meeting.”

A. Mr.Lee said that he had to attend the meeting.

B. Mr.Lee said that it was must that he attend the meeting.

C. Mr.Lee said if he must attend the meeting.

D. Mr.Lee said that he would attend the meeting.

31.Anna said:”I have not seen Donald since last month .”

A. Mary said she has not seen Peter since the previous month.

B. Mary said she had not seen Peter since the previous month.

C. Mary said she was not seen Peter since the previous month.

D. Mary said she doesn’t see Peter since the previous month

32.“I don’t know what mom is doing,” said my sister.

A. My sister said that she didn’t know what mom was doing.

B. My sister said she doesn’t know what mom is doing.

C. My sister said that I don’t know what mom is doing.

D. My sister said that she hasn’t known what mom was doing

33.*" Don't forget to give the book back to Mary," he said to me.*

A. He reminded me to give the book back to Mary.

B. He reminded me to forget to give the book back to Mary.

C. He advised me to give the book back to Mary.

D. He advised me to forget to give the book back to Mary.

34.*" Let's have a picnic next Saturday," Julia said.*

A. Julia said that let's have a picnic the next Saturday.

B. Julia suggested having a picnic the following Saturday.

C. Julia advised how about having a picnic the next Saturday.

D. Julia told that why they didn't have a picnic next Saturday.

35.*“Don’t forget to submit your assignments by Thursday,” said the teacher to the students.*

A. The teacher reminded the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
B. The teacher allowed the students to submit their assignments by Thursday,
C. The teacher ordered the students to submit their assignments by Thursday.
D. The teacher encouraged the students to submit their assignments by Thursday

36. *“I didn’t witness that accident.”*
A. He denied not having witnessed that accident.
B. He denied having witnessed that accident.
C. He denied not having witnessing that accident.
D. He denied not had witnessed that accident.

37. *“You cheated in the exam.” The teacher said to his students*
A. The teacher insisted his students on cheating in the exam.
B. The teacher prevented his students from cheating in the exam.
C. The teacher advised his students to cheat in the exam.
D. The teacher accused his students of cheating in the exam.

38. *"Would you like to go to the cinema with me tonight?" he said.*
A. He invited me to go to the cinema with him that night.
B. He offered me to go to the cinema with him tonight.
C. He asked me if I'd like to go to the cinema with him tonight.
D. He would like me to go to the cinema with him this night.

39. *'Remember to pick me up at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon," she said.*
A. She told me to remember to pick her up at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
B. She reminded me to pick her up at 6 o'clock the following afternoon.
C. She reminded me to remember to pick her up at 6 o'clock the next afternoon.
D. She told me to pick her up at 6 o'clock the next day afternoon.

40. *"If I were you,I'd tell him the truth," she said to me.*
A. She said to me that if I were you,I'd tell him the truth.
B. She will tell him the truth if she is me.
C. She suggested to tell him the truth if she were me.
D. She advised me to tell him the truth.

41. *"If I were you.Bill,I'd buy the house," Stephen said.*
A. Stephen suggested Bill to buy the house.
B. Stephen advised Bill to buy the house.
C. Stephen promised Bill that he would buy the house.
D. Stephen forced Bill to buy the house.

42. *“Don’t forget to feed the chicken twice a day.”*
A. He said don’t forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
B. He told not to forget to feed the chicken twice a day.
C. He reminded me to feed the chicken twice a day.
D. He suggested me to feed the chicken twice a day

43. *"Right.I'll take the brown pair,"Andrew said.*
A. Andrew promised to take the brown pair.
B. Andrew wanted to take the brown pair.
C. A.ndrew agreed to take the brown pair.
D. Andrew asked to take the brown pair.

44. *"I will ring you up after I get home." Peter said to Mary.*
A. Peter promised to give Mary a wedding ring after he got home.
B. Peter asked Mary to pay him a visit after he' got home.
C. Peter promised to visit Mary after he got home.
D. Peter promised to telephone Mary after he got home.

45. *"How beautiful the dress you have just bought is!" Peter said to Mary.*
A. Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.
B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.
C. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.
D. Peter asked Mary how she had just bought her beautiful dress.

46.“You’d better stay at home during this time” he said to Lan.
A. He ordered Lan to stay at home during that time.

B. He warmed Lan against staying at home during that time.
C. He advised Lan to stay at home during that time.
D. He thanked Lan for staying at home during that time.

47. *"You had better see a doctor if the sore throat does not clear up," she said to me.*
A. She reminded me of seeing a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
B. She ordered me to see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.
C. She insisted that I see a doctor unless the sore throat did not clear up.
D. She suggested that I see a doctor if the sore throat did not clear up.

48. *"Why don't we go out for dinner tonight?" said Jim.*
A. Jim suggested going out for dinner that night.
B. Jim refused to go out for dinner that night.
C. Jim denied going out for dinner that night.
D. Jim promised to go out for dinner that night.

49. *"You got an A in Chemistry.Congratulations!" Peter said to his classmate.*
A. Peter encouraged his classmate to get an A in Chemistry.
B. Peter persuaded his classmate to get an A in Chemistry.
C. Peter insisted on getting an A in Chemistry for his classmate.
D. Peter congratulated his classmate on getting an A In Chemistry.

50. *"No,I won't go to work at the weekend,"said Sally.*
A. Sally refused to go to work at the weekend.
B. Sally promised to go to work at the weekend.
C. Sally apologized for not going to work at the weekend.
D. Sally regretted not going to work at the weekend.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 5 : SUBJUNCTIVES

Question 1. It wasn't fine yesterday.I wish _____
A. it was fine yesterday **B.** it would fine yesterday
C. it will fine yesterday **D.** it had been fine yesterday

Question 2.I wish someone _____to help me with that work tomorrow.
A. offer **B.** offered **C.** would offer **D.** had offered

Question 3.I would rather that I _____him to my birthday party yesterday.
A. invited **B.** have invited **C.** had invited **D.** invite

Question 4.She would rather Mary _____here right now.
A. be **B.** were **C.** was **D.** were/ was

Question 5. We wish we _____a large house but we can't afford it now.
A. have **B.** had **C.** can have **D.** will have

Question 6.I wish I _____ to the movies with you last night.
A.went **B.** did go **C.** could go **D.** could have gone

Question 7.I hate Canadian winters.I wish I _____ in Hawai right now.
A. had been **B.** am **C.** will be **D.** were

Question *8.*Lan didn't apply for the job in the library.She regrets it now.
A. Lan wishes she had applied for the job in the library.
B. Lan wishes she hadn't applied for the job in the library.
C. Lan wishes she would apply for the job in the library.
D. Lan wishes she applies for the job in the library.

Question *9.*It's such a pity my mother can't attend my birthday party.
A. If only my mother could attend my birthday party.
B. If only my mother had attended my birthday party.
C. I am very sorry that my mother didn't attend my birthday party.
D. I wonder why my mother can't attend my birthday party.

Question 10:Peter moved abroad for a fresh start.He regrets it now.

A. If only Peter had moved abroad for a fresh start.
B. Peter wishes he hadn't moved abroad for a fresh start.
C. If Peter moved abroad for a fresh start,he would regret it.
D. Peter regrets not having moved abroad for a fresh start.

Question 11:Jenifer rejected the job offer.She now regrets it.
A. Jenifer regrets not having rejected the job offer.
B. If only Jenifer didn't reject the job offer.
C. Jenifer wishes she hadn't rejected the job offer.
D. Jenifer regrets to reject the job offer.

Question 12:Jane sold her old bicycle.She regrets it now.
A. Jane wishes she hadn't sold her old bicycle.
B. If only Jane didn't sell her old bicycle.
C. Jane regrets not having sold her old bicycle.
D. If Jane sold her bicycle,she would regret it now.

Question 13.Binh is very busy.He can't help his wife with household chores.
A. If Binh isn't very busy,he can help his wife with household chores.
B. B.inh wishes he weren't too busy so that he could help his wife with household chores.
C. Provided that Binh weren't very busy,he couldn't help his wife with household chores.
D. As long as Binh is very busy,he can't help his wife with household chores.

Question 14.The book is too long.I can't finish it.
A. Provided that the book isn't too long,I can't finish it.
B. If only the book weren't too long and I couldn't finish it.
C. I wish the book were shorter so that I could finish it.
D. If the book had been shorter,I could have finished it.

Question 15.He's not tall.He can't become a pilot.
A. If only he had been taller and he could have become a pilot.
B. He wishes he were taller to become a pilot.
C. Unless he is taller,he can become a pilot.
D. He can become a pilot as long as he is taller.

Question 16.He broke up with her but now he thinks that was a mistake.
A. He wishes he hadn't broken up with her.
B. He wishes not to have broken her up.
C. He regrets having not broken up with her.
D. He was mistaken with breaking up with her.

Question 17.It is a pity that I can't speak English as native speaker.
A. I wish I could speak English as a native speaker.
B. I wish I couldn't speak English as a native speaker.
C. I wish I can speak English as a native speaker.
D. I wish I have spoken English as a native speaker.

Question 18.Laura doesn't have a smartphone.She can't study online.
A. Provided that Laura has a smartphone,she can study online.
B. If Laura had a smartphone,she couldn't study online.
C. Laura wishes she had a smartphone so that she could study online.
D. If only Laura had had a smartphone,she could have studied online.

Question 19.Mai doesn't have much money.She can't buy new clothes for Tet.
A. Provided that Mai has a lot of money,she can't buy new clothes for Tet.
B. Unless Mai has enough money,she can't buy new clothes for Tet.
C. Mai wishes she had enough money to buy new clothes for Tet.
D. Suppose that Mai had had much money,she could have bought new clothes for Tet.

Question 20.Mitchell bought this second-hand car.He regrets it now.
A. If Mitchell didn't buy this second-hand car,he wouldn't regret it now.
B. Mitchell will regret in case he buys this second-hand car.
C. Mitchell regrets not having bought this second-hand car.
D. Mitchell wishes he hadn't bought this second-hand car.

Question 21. If that hat costs much,I _____a small one.
A. would have bought **B.** will buy **C.** bought **D.** would buy.
Question 22.If you_____more carefully,you wouldn't have had so many accidents.
A. drive **B.** drove **C.** had driven **D.** driven
Question 23.If I spoke English,my job _____a lot easier.
A. was **B.** were **C.** will be **D.** would be
Question 24.I will lend them some money If they _____ me.
A. ask **B.** will ask **C.** asked **D.** had asked
Question 25.If we had known who he was,we _____him to speak at our meeting.
A. would have invited **B.** have invited **C.** will invite **D.** would invite
Question 26.If I_____ you,I wouldn't worry about going to university.
A. am **B.** be **C.** were **D.** had been
Question 27.If you_____ any money,I would give you some.
A. hadn't had **B.** haven't had **C.** don't have **D.** didn't have
Question 28.You'd earn more money if you_____ more products.
A. to sell **B.** sell **C.** sold **D.** will sell
Question 29.If you drove more carefully,you_____ so many accidents.
A. would not have **B.** will not have **C.** wouldn't have had **D.** has
Question 30.**Hung doesn't speak Chinese fluently.He can't apply for that job.**
A. Hung wishes he didn't speak Chinese fluently and he could apply for that job.
B. If Hung spoke **C.** hinese fluently,he could apply for that job.
C. If only Hung had spoken Chinese fluently,he could have applied for that job.
D. Provided that Hung speaks English fluently,he can apply for that job.
Question 31.I missed the bus this morning.I came late for the interview.
A. I wish I didn't miss the bus this morning so that I could come to the interview on time.
B. If I hadn't missed the bus this morning,I couldn't have come late for the interview.
C. Provided that I missed the bus this morning,I could come late for the interview.
D. Unless I miss the bus this morning,I won't come late for the interview.
Question 32 .I didn't pay attention to the teacher.I failed to understand the lesson.
A. Although I paid attention to the teacher,I failed to understand the lesson.
B. I would have understood the lesson if I had failed to pay attention to the teacher.
C. I would have understood the lesson if I had paid attention to the teacher.
D. Unless I failed to understand the lesson,I would pay attention to the teacher.
Question 33.**Unfortunately,I don't know Philosophy,so I can't answer your question.**
A. If I know Philosophy,I can answer your question.
B. If I know Philosophy,I will be able to answer your question.
C. If I knew Philosophy,I would be able to answer your question.
D. If I had known Philosophy,I would have been able to answer your question.
Question 34.I am too old now; otherwive,I will apply for that post.
A. If I would not be too old,I would apply for that job.
B. If I was not be too old,I will apply for that job.
C. If I were not too old,I would apply for that job.
D. If I am not too old,I will apply for that job.
Question 35.I don't have enough money with me then; otherwise I would buy that coat.
A. If I didn't have enough money with me then,I would buy that coat.
B. If I had had enough money with me then,I would have bought that coat.
C. If I had enough money with me then,I would buy that coat.
D. If I didn't have enough money with me then,I wouldn't buy that coat.
Question 36 .It's raining and they can't go camping in the mountain.

A. If it was raining,they could go camping in the mountain.
B. If it isn't raining,they could go camping in the mountain.
C. If it were not raining,they could go camping in the mountain.
D. If it is raining,they could go camping in the mountain.

Question 37.She is too weak; she can't sit up and talk to you.
A. If she were not too weak,she could sit up and talk to you.
B. If she hadn't been too weak,she could sit up and talk to you
C. If she isn't too weak,she can sit up and talk to you
D. If she wasn't too weak,she can sit up and talk to you

Question 38.He is short-sighted.Therefore,he has to wear the glasses.
A. If he isn't short-sighted,he won't have to wear the glasses.
B. If he hadn't been short-sighted,he wouldn't have had to wear the glasses,
C. If he weren't short-sighted,he wouldn't have to wear the glasses.
D. Should he not be short-sighted,he won't have to wear the glasses.

Question 39.She is busy with work.She cannot attend the meeting.
A. If she weren't busy with work,she could attend the meeting.
B. Provided that she is busy with work,she cannot attend the meeting.
C. If only she were here,she could attend the meeting.
D. If she is busy with work,she can't attend the meeting.

Question 40.I'm not rich.I can't help other people.
A. If I am rich,I can help other people. **B.** If I were rich,I can help other people.
C. If I am rich,I could help other people. **D.** If I were rich,I could help other people.

Question 41.She doesn't have a car.She can't drive to work.
A. Provided that she has a car,she can drive to work.
B. If she had a car,she could drive to work.
C. If she has a car,she could drive to work.
D. as if she had a car,she can drive to work.

Question 42.My son really hates Math.Its complicated formulas are the reason.
A. If it were not for the complicated formulas,my son would like Math.
B. Unless Math has complicated formulas,my brother will hate it.
C. Since my son really hates Math,its formulas are complicate**d.**
D. Math's formulas would be complicated if my son didn't hate it

Question 43.He was tired this morning.He stayed up late to watch a football match last night.
A. He wouldn't be tired this morning if he had stayed up late to watch a football match last night.
B. He wouldn't have been tired this morning if he had not stayed up late to watch a football match last night.
C. If he didn't stay up late to watch a football match last night,he wouldn't be tired this morning
D. He would have been tired this morning if he had stayed up late to watch a football match last night.

Question 44.My father wants to help me with the assignments.He doesn't have time.
A. If my father had had time,he could help me with the assignments.
B. Provided my father has time,he cannot help me with the assignments.
C. My father wishes he had time so that he could help me with the assignments.
D. If my father had time,he could help me with the assignments.

Question 45.Hoa doesn't come to class today.She contracts a serious illness
A. If Hoa didn't contract a serious illness,she would come to class today.
B. In case Hoa didn't contract a serious illness,she wouldn't come to class today.
C. If Hoa contracted a serious illness,she won't come to class today.
D. If Hoa contracted a serious illness,she would come to class today.

Question 46.John cannot see off his sister at the airport.He has been seriously ill.

A. John's sister wishes he hadn't been seriously ill so that he couldn't see her off at the airport.
B. As long as John could see his sister off at the airport,he couldn't be seriously ill.
C. If John hasn't been seriously ill,he can see off her sister at the airport.
D. If John were not seriously ,he could see off his sister at the airport.

Question 47.Unfortunately,the leading actor is ill.He can't appear on stage
A. I wish the leading actor wasn't ill and can appear on stage
B. I wish the leading actor weren't ill and appear on stage
C. If the leading actor weren't ill ,he could appear on stage
D. If only the leading actor were ill and could appear on stage

Question 48.If we don't save water,we will have to suffer fromn water shortage.
A. Unless we don't save water,we will have to suffer from water shortage.
B. If we save water,we will have to suffer from water shortage
C. Unless we don't save water,we won't have to suffer from water shortage
D. If we save water,we won't have to suffer from water shortage.

Question 49.If there isn't enough rain,the hydropower station can not operate.
A. When there isn't enough rain,the hydropower station can operate.
B. Unless there is enough rain,the hydropower station can operate.
C. Unless there isn't enough rain,the hydropower station can not operate.
D. Unless there is enough rain,the hydropower station can't operate.

Question 50.Provided you pay the bills,you can stay in the flat
A. If you pay the bills,you can stay in the flat
B. Without the bills paid,you can stay in the flat.
C. Unless the flat is free of bills,you cannot stay in it.
D. Whether you pay the bills or stay in the flat,it is free

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 6:PREPOSITIONS

Question 1.I'm a bit confused _____ the arrangement for tonight - what time are we meeting?
A. about **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at

Question 2.I am really excited _____ the opportunity to work with her.
A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** about

Question 3. We are very sad _____ your news and hope things are going better for you.
A. from **B.** to **C.** about **D.** for

Question 4. The region is rich _____ minerals and coal deposits.
A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** in

Question 5.1 She is absent_____ class
A. at **B.** from **C.** to **D.** away

Question 6. She ought to be thoroughly ashamed _____ herself - talking to her mother like that!
A. with **B.** at **C.** on **D.** of

Question 7. Maria was so involved _____ her work that she didn't hear me come in.
A. from **B.** at **C.** to **D.** in

Question 8. The slow cooker is very useful _____ people who go out all day.
A. about **B.** for **C.** in **D.** at

Question 9. Were you aware _____ the risks at the time?
A. from **B.** of **C.** to **D.** in

Question 10.I've always been afraid _____ flying.
A. of **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 11. She was quick _____ understanding what we wanted her to do.
A. from **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 12.Our neighbors have always been very friendly _____ us.
A. from **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 13. There's no money available _____ an office party this year.
A. from **B.** on **C.** for **D.** at

Question 14. You'll be late _____ your flight if you don't hurry up.

A. for **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 15. He didn't seem very interested _____ what I was saying.

A. in **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 16. He became internationally famous _____ his novels.

A. for **B.** from **C.** as **D.** in

Question 17. His parents were bitterly disappointed _____ him.

A. for **B.** on **C.** with **D.** at

Question 18. It's not like you to behave like this,Alice - I'm surprised _____ you

A. from **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 19. My brother is fond _____ pointing out my mistakes.

A. of **B.** on **C.** to **D.** at

Question 20. When she looked at him her eyes were full _____ tears.

A. of **B.** about **C.** to **D.** at

Question 21. I'm confident _____ his skills as a manager.

A. from **B.** about **C.** to **D.** of

Question 22. When she's drunk she's capable _____ saying awful,rude things.

A. for **B.** in **C.** about **D.** of

Question 23. He had always been very jealous _____ his brother's good looks.

A. for **B.** in **C.** of **D.** to

Question 24. I'm so grateful _____ you for all that you've done.

A. for **B.** in **C.** about **D.** to

Question 25. They all made the same comment,quite independent _____ each other

A. from **B.** in **C.** on **D.** of

Question 26. The kids are busy _____ their homework.

A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at

Question 27. I think his career is more important _____ him than I am.

A. about **B.** from **C.** to **D.** at

Question 28. As Christmas gets closer,the shops get more and more crowded _____ people.

A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at

Question 29. Emily is entirely different _____ her sister.

A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at

Question 30. While studying,he was financially dependent _____ his parents

A. to **B.** with **C.** on **D.** by

Question 31. The headquarters of the United Nations is _____ New York.

A. in **B.** on **C.** at **D.** by

Question 32. My parents got married _____ December.

A. in **B.** on **C.** at **D.** up

Question 33.I always wake up _____ 6 am.

A. in **B.** at **C.** on **D.** by

Question 34.The museum is closed _____ Mondays.

A. at **B.** in **C.** on **D.** by

Question 35.He left his keys _____ the table.

A. at **B.** on **C.** in **D.** by

Question 36.We will discuss more about it when we meet each other ____ school.

A. on **B.** at **C.** of **D.** for

Question 37.I've been invited to a wedding .14 February.

A. on **B.** at **C.** of **D.** with

Question 38.I went to bed .midnight.

A. from **B.** on **C.** at **D.** for

Question 39.He was standing _____ the middle of the room.

A. at **B.** in **C.** on **D.** by

Question 40.We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived .the morning.

A. from **B.** on **C.** in **D.** for

Question 41.Richard succeeded _____ offending just about everybody in the room!

A.with **B.** at **C.** in **D.** to

Question 42. They don't believe _____ living together before marriage.
A. from **B.** for **C.** to **D.** in
Question 43.You can thank John _____ the mess we're in.
A. for **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at
Question 44.Do you suffer _____ any allergies?
A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at
Question 45.It must be really hard to cope _____ three young children and a job.
A. from **B.** with **C.** on **D.** at
Question 46. She always takes good care_____ her children.
A. for **B.** in **C.** of **D.** with
Question 47. It was so noisy outside that she couldn't concentrate_____her work.
A. in **B.** at **C.** with **D.** on
Question 48.I don't know whether I'll go out tonight.It depends .how I feel.
A. of **B.** with **C.** on **D.** for
Question 49.I shall wait_____you at the station.
A. about **B.** by **C.** to **D.** for
Question 50.This library card will give you free access_____the Internet eight hours a day.
A. on **B.** to **C.** from **D.** in

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 7 - QUANTIFIERS

Question 1. There wasn't ____ snow last night.
A. many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** a few
Question 2.____ students in my class enjoy taking part in social activities.
A. Many **B.** Much **C.** Little **D.** A little
Question 3. He's always busy.He has ____ time to relax.
A. many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** a few
Question 4. She put so ____ salt in the soup that she couldn't have it.It was too salty.
A. many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** a few
Question 5. He made too ____ mistakes in his writing.
A. a little **B.** much **C.** many **D.** few
Question 6.- How ____ students are there in your class?
A. little **B.** a little **C.** much **D.** many
Question 7.I feel sorry for her.She has ____ friends.
A. much **B.** a little **C.** few **D.** an other
Question 8. He doesn't have so ____ friends as I think.
A. many **B.** much **C.** little **D.** an other
Question 9. There was so ____ traffic that it took me an hour to get home.
A. a few **B.** few **C.** much **D.** many
Question 10. Learning a language needs ____ patience.
A. many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** a few
Question 11.____ shops in the city center close at 5.30 p.m.
A. Many **B.** Much **C.** Little **D.** A little
Question 12. We had a boring holiday.____ the time we lay on the beach.
A. Many **B.** Much **C.** Few **D.** Others
Question 13.- Can I give you ____ advice?
A. few **B.** a little **C.** a few **D.** other
Question 14.- How ____ money have you got?
A. many **B.** much **C.** a lot of **D.** few
Question 15. There was very ____ food at the party but I didn't eat anything.
A. many **B.** much **C.** few **D.** a few
Question 16. There are too ____ people chasing too few jobs.

A. many **B.** much **C.** a lot of **D.** few

Question 17. We have given ____ time when on training.

A. few **B.** a great deal of **C.** a few **D.** other

Question 18.- Would you like ____ tea?

A. some **B.** many **C.** a few **D.** others

Question 19. He had so ____ things to do.

A. many **B.** a lot of **C.** much **D.** little

Question 20. The mixture looks rather dry.Maybe you should add ____ water.

A. a few **B.** few **C.** a little **D.** many

Question 21. Let me make just ____ concluding remarks.

A. much **B.** little **C.** a few **D.** a little

Question 22.I don't know ____ about English literature.

A. many **B.** much **C.** a few **D.** other

Question 23. There were too ____ different nationalities in my class and we had to speak English.

A. little **B.** much **C.** a little **D.** many

Question 24.____ students are good today.

A. Many **B.** Much **C.** Little **D.** A little

Question 25.____ children are ill-prepared for employment.

A. Many **B.** Much **C.** Little **D.** A little

Question 26.I've met him so _____ times and I still can't remember his name.

A. much **B.** many **C.** little **D.** a little

Question 27. She has talked too ____.

A. much **B.** many **C.** few **D.** a few

Question 28.I have got ____ homework to do.

A. many **B.** few **C.** a lot of **D.** a few

Question 29. Summer is one season.Spring is _____ .

A. another **B.** others **C.** other **D.** each other

Question 30. There are four seasons.Summer is one._____ are winter,fall and spring.

A. Another **B.** The other **C.** The others **D.** Other

Question 31. Alex failed in his English exam,but his teacher is going to give him _____ chance to pass it.

A. another **B.** other **C.** the others **D.** others

Question 32. Some people drink tea in the morning._____ have coffee.I prefer fruit juice.

A. Another **B.** The other **C.** Other **D.** Others

Question 33. Alex's bicycle was run over by a truck and destroyed.He needs to get _____one.

A. another **B.** other **C.** the others **D.** others

Question 34. It rained yesterday,and from the looks of those dark clouds,we're going to have _____ rainstorm today.

A. another **B.** other **C.** the others **D.** others

Question 35. There are three colors in the U.S.flag.One of the colors is red.__ are white and blue.

A. Another **B.** Each other **C.** Other **D.** The others

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 8 - COMPARISIONS

Question 1. This hotel must be_____than the small one next door.

A. expensive **B.** more expensive **C.** the most expensive **D.** the more expensive

Question 2. An orange is _____ than a plum.
A. more large **B.** more larger **C.** larger **D.** the largest
Question 3. That was _____ than this one.
A. more easier **B.** easier **C.** easy **D.** more easy
Question 4. That was _____ than this one.
A. beautifuller **B.** more beautifuller **C.** more beautiful **D.** beautiful
Question 5. He is _____ me.
A. more hardworking than **B.** hardworking than
C. the more hardworking than **D.** the most hardworking
Question 6. Bikes are _____ than cars.
A. more slow **B.** slower **C.** the most slowest **D.** slowly
Question 7. Tigers are _____ than cats.
A. more wilder **B.** wild **C.** the wildest **D.** wilder
Question 8. Gold is _____ than silver.
A. more expensive **B.** expensiver
C. the more expensiver **D.** very expensive
Question 9. Apples are _____ than chips.
A. healthy **B.** healtier **C.** more healthy **D.** the most healthy
Question 10. Maria is _____ with money than her husband,John.
A. careful **B.** carefuller **C.** more carefuller **D.** more careful
Question 11. Blue whales are _____ than others.
A. heavier **B.** more heavy **C.** heaviest **D.** more heavier
Question 12. These days,in India,there are ____ married couples who live on their own than before.
A. more **B.** many **C.** less **D.** little
Question 13. It's much ____ to celebrate a small and cozy wedding to save money.
A. best **B.** better **C.** the best **D.** the better
Question 14. In some Asian families,parents tend to have far ____ control over their children than those in some American families.
A. the most **B.** the more **C.** more **D.** most
Question 15. This is ____ wedding party I've ever attended.
A. the more memorable **B.** more memorable
C. the most memorable **D.** most memorable
Question 16. French is a_____language to learn than English is.
A. difficult **B.** more difficult **C.** most difficult **D.** more and more difficult
Question 17.A car is_____than a motorbike.
A. cheap **B.** cheapest **C.** expensive **D.** more expensive
Question 18. Thanks to the great effort of doctors and nurses,her health is getting_____.
A. the best **B.** better **C.** gooder and gooder **D.** better and better
Question 19. The more running water you use,_____.
A. your bill will be higher **B.** will be higher your bill
C. the higher your bill will be **D.** the highest your bill will be
Question 20._____you study for these exams,_____you will do.
A. The harder/ the better **B.** The more / the much
C. The hardest / the best **D.** The more hard / the more good
Question 21. Thanks to the progress of science and technology,our lives have become_____.
A. more and more good **B.** better and better
C. the more and more good **D.** gooder and gooder
Question 21. The Sears Tower is_____building in Chicago.
A. taller **B.** the more tall **C.** the tallest **D.** taller and taller
Question 22. Peter is_____John.
A. younger and more intelligent than **B.** more young and intelligent than
C. more intelligent and younger than **D.** the more intelligent and younger than

Question 23. It gets _____when the winter is coming.
A. cold and cold **B.** the coldest and coldest
C. colder and colder **D.** more and more cold
Question 24. Pil is _____ person we know.
A. the happier **B.** the happiest **C.** happier **D.** happiest
Question 25. Her grandfather's illness was_____we thought at first.
A. more seriously as **B.** as seriously as
C. more serious than **D.** as serious than
Question 26. My brother was feeling tired last night,so he went to bed_____usual.
A. more early than **B.** as early as C more earlier as **D.** earlier than
Question 27._____the match was,the more spectators it attracted.
A. The most interesting **B.** The best interesting
C. The more interesting **D.** The interesting
Question 28. Although she is very popular,she is not_____her sister.
A. pretty as **B.** as pretty **C.** prettier than **D.** most pretty than
Question 29. Mr.Brown receives a _____ salary than anyone else in the company.
A. big **B.** more bigger **C.** bigger **D.** the bigger
Question 30. My young brother grew very quickly and soon he was_____my mother.
A. more big than **B.** so big than **C.** as big as **D.** too big than
Question 31. He is not_____ tall as his father.
A. the **B.** as **C.** than **D.** more
Question 32. That house is _____one on the street.
A. oldest **B.** the oldest **C.** old **D.** older
Question 33. This hotel must be_____than the small one next door.
A. expensive **B.** more expensive **C.** the most expensive **D.** the more expensive
Question 34. An orange is _____than a plum.
A. more large **B.** more larger **C.** larger **D.** the largest
Question 35. This river is____ than that river.
A. narrow **B.** narrowest **C.** narrower **D.** most narrow
Question 36. Of the four dresses,which is _____expensive?
A. the best **B.** the most **C.** the more **D.** the greater
Question 37. Wedding ceremonies are _____ now than they used to be in the past.
A. less complicated **B.** the most complicated **C.** as complicated **D.** the least complicated
Question 38. In some countries in the Middle East,people stand ____ to each other than those in North America in a conversation.
A. most closely **B.** more closely **C.** closer **D.** closest
Question 39. Chocolates and flowers are by far ____ presents for mothers on Mother's Day in the UK.
A. more popular **B.** the more popular **C.** less popular **D.** the most popular
Question 40. Chuseok is one of____ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.
A. the most important **B.** the more important
C. the less important **D.** more important
Question 41. The more polite you appear to be,____ your partner will be.
A. the happiest **B.** the happier **C.** the most happily **D.** the more happily
Question 42. Of the two bridesmaids,Lisa turned out to be ____.
A. the most charming **B.** the least charming
C. more charming **D.** the more charming
Question 43. The Korean are ____ than the American in addressing their bosses.
A. more formal **B.** formal **C.** most formal **D.** the most formal
Question 44. There are ____ occasions for giving gifts in modern societies than before.
A. less **B.** more **C.** the least **D.** the most
Question 45. June has become ____ month for weddings in many countries when the symbolic flowers,roses,usually bloom.

A. more popular **B.** less popular **C.** the most popular **D.** the least popular

Question 46. Before doing something important,Vietnamese people always try to choose ____ time for it.

A. better **B.** less good **C.** the least good **D.** the best

Question 47. My grandmother feels much ____ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother's Day.

A. happier **B.** more happily **C.** the happiest **D.** the most happily

Question 48. By offering a platform for the open exchange of ideas,businesses can reap ____ benefits of diversity in the workplace.

A. the big **B.** the bigger **C.** the biggest **D.** the most big

Question 49. If you are able to explain the importance of diversity to children and show them how diverse the world is,you can help them to be ____ toward people of different cultural backgrounds.

A. more open-minded **B.** more opening mind

C. more opened mind **D.** more opening minded

Question 50. Cultural diversity makes the United States a interesting place in which to live for all of its inhabitants.

A.better **B.** very more **C.** so more **D.** much more

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: THE PARTICIPLES
HÌNH THỨC PHÂN TỪ

Các dạng bài tập rút gọn mệnh đề khi cùng chủ ngữ (Ving,Having +Ved/3,.)

Bài tập về mệnh đề quan hệ,tập trung sâu vào phần rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ

I. Các dạng bài tập rút gọn mệnh đề khi cùng chủ ngữ (Ving, Having +Ved/3,.)

Exercise 1:*Mark the letter A,B,C,or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.*

Question 1:_____ the report to the manager,she decided to take a rest.

A. Having handed in **B.** Handed in **C.** Being handed in **D.** To hand in

Question 2:UNESCO criteria for outstanding universal value to humanity,Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex was added to the World Heritage List in 2014.

A. Meeting **B.** Met **C.** To meet **D.** Having met

Question 3:_____the instruction,he snatched up the fire extinguisher.

A. Read **B.** Having read **C.** Being read **D.** Being done

Question 4:for 4 hours,they decided to stop to have lunch at a cheap restaurant.

A. Having been walked **B.** Having walked **C.** Walking **D.** Walked

Question 5:___the distance was too far and the time was short,we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. To discover **B.** Discovered **C.** To have discovered **D.** Discovering

Question 6:_____ around on the meadow all day,the sheep were tired.

A. Having run **B.** Being run **C.** To run **D.** Ran

Question 7:_____ the instructions twice,I still couldn't understand how to use this machine.

A. Being read **B.** Having read **C.** To read **D.** Read

Question 8:_____ in 1520,Cambridge is one of the most famous universities in the UK.

A. Founded **B.** Was founded **C.** Being founded **D.** To find

Question 9:_____her homework,she watched her favorite movie.

A. Having finished **B.** Finished **C.** To finish **D.** Being finished

Question 10:_____one day by a passing car,the dog never walked proper again.

A. Having injured **B.** Injuring **C.** Injured **D.** To be injured

Question 11:the homework,he was allowed to go out with his friends.

A. Finishing **B.** Finish **C.** To finish **D.** Having finished

Question 12:_____the Nobel Prize,he retired from politics.

A. Received **B.** Having received **C.** Being received **D.** Receive

Question 13:_____ in Hanoi for many years,my grandfather knows it very well.

A. Living **B.** Having lived **C.** To live **D.** Lived

Question 14: After the World War II, the United Nations has been actively carrying out its convention to stop wars and bring peace to nations worldwide.

A. Having studied **B.** Studying **C.** To study **D.** Being studied

Question 15:_____ every major judo title,Mark retired from international competition.

A. Being Found **B.** Established

C. to be established **D.** having been established

Question 16:_____ the house suddenly she found them smoking.

A. Entering **B.** Enterring **C.** To enter **D.** Enter

Question 17:_____ the money,they began quarrelling about how to divide it.

A. Have found **B.** Found **C.** Having found **D.** Finding

Question 18:_____ too much chemical fertilizer on their farm,the farmers now have to drink polluted water.

A. Having used **B.** Used **C.** To use **D.** Being used

Question 19:_____the report on how the burning of petrol in cars contributes to climate change,we decided to sell our car and get a bicycle instead.

A. Reading **B.** Having read **C.** Read **D.** To read

Question 20:_____,he found everyone waiting for him.

A. Entering the hall **B.** Entered the hall

C. Being entered into the hall **D.** To have entered in the hall

Question 21:_____ to rent a flat,we set about contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

A. Deciding **B.** Having decided **C.** To decide **D.** Decided

Question 22:_____with her boyfriend yesterday,she doesn't want to answer his phone call.

A. Having quarreled **B.** Because having quarreled

C. Because-of she quarreled **D.** Had quarreled

Question 23:_____ this film many times,I didn’t want to watch it again.

A. Watching **B.** Having watched **C.** To watch **D.** Watch

Question 24:_____ all his homework,he went to bed.

A. To finish **B.** Having finished **C.** being finished **D.** finished

Question 25:_____for twelve hours,I felt marvelous.

A. Having slept **B.** Have slept **C.** Having been slept **D.** Have been slept

Question 26:_____ a hotel,we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

A. Having found **B.** Found **C.** To find **D.** Being found

Question 27:_____the fire,Martina telephoned the fire department.

A. Saw **B.** Having seen **C.** Being seen **D.** To see

Question 28:_____ in the hospital for 4 years,he decided to give up his work.

A. Having worked **B.** Working **C.** Being working **D.** Worked

Question 29:_____ by his work,he threw himself on his bed.

A. Exhausted **B.** Exhausting **C.** Be exhausted **D.** To be exhausted

Question 30:_____ near Guom Lake, that restaurant is my favourite place.

A. Located **B.** Locating **C.** Being locating **D.** To locate

Question 31:_____ the film before,I didn't want to go to the cinema.

A. Having seen **B.** Saw **C.** To see **D.** Being seen

Question 32:_____ a strange noise, she ran outside the house.

A. Hear **B.** Heard **C.** Hearing **D.** To hear

Question 33: All the homework,I went to bed.

A. Have finished **B.** Having finished **C.** To finish **D.** Finished

Question 34:_____ all necessary information,he started writing his report.

A. Have collected **B.** Having collected **C.** To collect **D.** Being collected

Question 35._____ 5 months for the fridge to be delivered,I decided to cancel the order.

A. Waited **B.** Having waited **C.** Having been waited **D.** To wait

Question 36:_____ their farm work,the farmers returned home.

A. Finishing **B.** Finish **C.** Having finished **D.** Being finished

Question 37._____ in the form,he put his name to it and handed it for the Personnel manager.

A. Having filled **B.** Filled **C.** To fill **D.** Being filled

Question 38:_____her lunch,the teacher began marking the essays**.**

A. finished **B.** have been finished **C.** having finished **D.** finishing es

Question 39:_____ an hour,the crowd were getting impatient.

A. Being waited **B.** Having waited **C.** To wait **D.** Waited

Question 40:___ trees around the house on the south and west sides,they can save up to about $250 a year on cooling and heating.

A. Having planted **B.** To have planted

C. Being planted **D.** To have planted

Question 41:_____ trees around the house on the south and west sides,they can save up to about $250 a year on cooling and heating.

A. Having planted **B.** Being planted **C.** To plant **D.** To have planted

Question 42_____ carefully about the financial condition,he finally decided to cancel the trip.

A. Having thought **B.** Thought **C.** Think **D.** To think

Question 43:_____ the distance was too far and the time was short,we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. To discover **B.** Discovered **C.** To have discovered **D.** Discovering

Question 44:_____ a scholarship,I entered one of the most privileged universities of the United Kingdom.

A. Having been awarded **B.** Having awarded **C.** To be awarded **D.** To award

Question 45:_____ the master's degree in engineering,Tom begin to look for a job.

A. Having completed **B.** Completed **C.** Being completed **D.** To complete

Question 46:_____twice,he didn't want to try again.

A. Fail **B.** Having failed **C.** Failed **D.** Have failed

Question 47.the horse back,he was taken to hospital and had an operation.

A. Having fallen from **B.** Fallen from

C. To fall from **D.** Being fallen from

Question 48:_____ every major judo title,Mark retired from international competition.

A. Won **B.** Having won **C.** To winning **D.** Being won

Question 49:_____ photographs of the place,I had no desire to go there.

A. To see **B.** Having seen **C.** Being seen **D.** Seen

Question 50:_____ the fire for 12 hours,the firemen were able to put it out.

A. Having fought **B.** To have fought **C.** Before they fought **D.** Fought

Question 51:_____ money for many years,he had enough money to set up his own company.

A. Having saved **B.** Have been saving **C.** Have been saved **D.** Have saved

Question 52:_____ the dinner for her family,she watched a film and waited for her husband to come home from work.

A. Have been preparing **B.**Having prepared **C.** Being prepared **D.** Have prepared

Question 53:_____ their farm work,the farmers returned home.

A. Having finished **B.** Being finished **C.** Finish **D.** Finishing

Question 54:_____the distance was too far,and the time was short,we decided to fly there instead of going there by train.

A. Have discovered **B.** Have been discovered

C. Have been discovering **D.** Having discovered

Question 55:_____ too much chemical fertilizer on their farm,farmers now have to drink polluted water.

A. Having used **B.** Having been used **C.** Have used **D.** Having been using

Question 56:for 4 hours,they decided to stop to have lunch at a cheap restaurant.

A. Having been walked **B.** Having walked **C.** Walking **D.** Walked

Question 57:_____the instruction,he snatched up the fire extinguisher.

A. Read **B.** Having read **C.** Being read **D.** Being done

Question 58:___ a Grammy last year,he is now one of the most powerful singers in the music industry.

A. Being won **B.** Having won **C.** Won **D.** To win

Question 59:every major judo title,Mark retired from international competition.

A. When he won **B.** Having won **C.** On winning **D.** Winning

Question 60:_____ all the papers already,Sarah put them back in the file.

A. To have photocopied **B.** To photocopy **C.** Photocopying **D.** Having photocopied

Các dạng bài tập rút gọn mệnh đề quan hệ

Exercise 1:*Mark the letter A,B,C,or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.*

Question 1:The man _____ there is a clown

A. were standing **B.** is standing **C.** standing **D.** stood

Question 2:The envelop _____ on the table has no stamp on it.

A. to lie **B.** was lying **C.** lies **D.** lying

Question 3: Benzene,_____ by Faraday,became the starting point in the manufacture of many dyes,perfumes and explosives.

A. discovered **B.** discovering **C.** was discovered **D.** discover

Question 4: All the astronauts _____ the earth in space capsules are weightless.

A. to orbit **B.** are orbiting **C.** orbiting **D.** orbit

Question 5: All students _____ in their papers on time will fail in the exam.

A. handing not **B.** not hand **C.** don't hand **D.** not handing

Question 6: I saw many houses _____ by the storm.

A. destroying **B.** destroyed **C.** were destroyed **D.** destroy

Question 7: Tieu Vy is the most beautiful girl _____ the Vietnam Beauty contest.

A. won **B.** winning **C.** to win **D.** wins

Question 8: The last person _____ the room should turn off the lights.

A. leave **B.** leaves **C.** leaving **D.** to leave

Question 9: Nam is the smartest boy _____ difficult questions easily

A. answers **B.** to answering **C.** answering **D.** to answer

Question 10:We visited the church _____ in the 18th century.

A. builds **B.** to build **C.** built **D.** building

Question 11:The girl _____me this gift is my best friend.

A. presenting **B.** presented **C.** to present **D.** presents

Question 12:The first letter _____ by my grandma was kept carefully in a box.

A. writing **B.** to be written **C.** written **D.** write

Question 13:The nurse _____from Japan can speak English well.

A. come **B.** is coming **C.** to come **D.** coming

Question 14:A man _____ from his brother at birth met his brother for the first time on stage.

A. separated **B.** was separated **C.** separating **D.** was separating

Question 15:Today,the number of people _____ from AIDs is finally decreasing.

A. died **B.** dying **C.** they die **D.** to die

Question 16:He is the second man_____in this way this month.

A. killing **B.** killed **C.** to be killed **D.** to kill

Question 17:One of the girls_____in that company caused an accident.

A. working **B.** to work **C.** worked **D.** works

Question 18:The rabbit___ by the man was very frightened.

A. is hunted **B.** is hunting **C.** hunted **D.** hunting

Question 19:Do you know the song____ on the radio?

A. playing **B.** plays **C.** is playing **D.** to play

Question 20:The scientists on this project try to find the solutions to air pollution.

A. worked **B.** working **C.** are working **D.** to work

Question 21:Our solar system is in a galaxy_____ the Milky Way.

A. calling **B.** called **C.** is calling **D.** to call

Question 22:The company hopes that the personnel _____will be of varied backgrounds and possess outstanding research skills.

A. choose **B.** choice **C.** chose **D.** chosen

Question 23:Engineers at Red Motors have just created the corporation's first car _____ by solar energy.

A. power **B.** powered **C.** powering **D.** powerful

Question 24:To be eligible to receive compensation for injuries_____ in the workplace,employees should have followed all the safety procedures.

A. sustain **B.** sustained **C.** sustaining **D.** sustains

Question 25:The event received coverage in a newspaper_____ in the area

A. which widely distributed **B.** widely distributed

C. distributing **D.** that distributed

Question 26:The money_____ in the last financial year can be reinvested on the stock exchange.

A. saved **B.** saving **C.** to save **D.** is saving

Question 27:Most of the suggestions_____ at the meeting was not very practical.

A. making **B.** made **C.** were made **D.** to make

Question 28:My mother decided to dispose of the television_____ yesterday.

A. break **B.** breaking **C.** broke **D.** broken

Question 29:We have just visited disadvantaged children in an orphanage in Ninh Binh Province.

A. located **B.** locating **C.** locates **D.** to locate

Question 30:Be sure to follow the instructions_____ at the top of the page.

A. given **B.** giving **C.** are given **D.** are giving

Question 31:Bellucci Media Inc.is a marketing firm internationally_____ as one of the most successful company throughout Europe,East Asia,and the America.

A. recognized **B.** recognizing **C.** recognizes **D.** is recognized

Question 32:People___ are expected to be formally dressed for the occasion.

A. are invited **B.** invited **C.** to be invite **D.** inviting

Question 33:Donald investments,previously_____ DI Financial,is hoping to increase its client base by 60% this year.

A. naming **B.** was named **C.** named **D.** name

Question 34:People_____ in career opportunities are invited immediately to submit their resumes and cover letter to us.

A. are interested **B.** interesting **C.** interest **D.** being interested

Question 35:The budget report_____ by the Planning Department had some flaws.

A. was submitted **B.** submitted **C.** submitting **D.** submit

Question 36:A man_____ for smoking marijuana was taking about how unfair the law is.

A. was arrested **B.** arresting **C.** arrested **D.** to arrest

Question 37:Twenty percent of the people _____ said that they were very satisfied with the product and would buy it again.

A. was surveying **B.** being surveyed **C.** survey **D.** surveyed

Question 38:Applications____ after the deadline cannot be considered

A. receiving **B.** received **C.** receive **D.** to receive

Question 39:He was the first man_____ into the moon.

A. to fly **B.** flew **C.** has been flew **D.** fly

Question 40:He was the third man _____ in this way.

A. killing **B.** was killed **C.** to have been killed **D.** to be killed

Question 41:Pumpkin seeds,protein and iron,are a popular snack.

A. provides **B.** provide **C.** providing **D.** to provide

Question 42:The plays _____ by William Shakespeare are very interesting.

A. writes **B.** writing **C.** written **D.** wrote

Question 43:Peter is the oldest person to _____ part in the marathon race.

A. take **B.** taken **C.** takes **D.** taking

Question 44:The conference _____ by non-governmental organizations was about global warming.

A. plans **B.** planning **C.** planned **D.** is planning

Question 45:The old lady _____ in the bus stop expected to make a phone call.

A. waiting **B.** was waiting **C.** had been waiting **D.** waited

Question 46:We stood on the small bridge _____ the two small towns of the Viet Nam.

A. connected **B.** was connecting **C.** connecting **D.** connects

Question 47:Jeon Jungkook is the most good-looking boy _____ to this school festival.

A. to come **B.** coming **C.** has come **D.** comes

Question 48:I am writing in connection with the educational volunteer opportunities _____ on 26 March.

A. appeared **B.** is appearing **C.** to appear **D.** appearing

Question 49:Taj Mahal,_____ by Shah Jahan for his wife,is thought to be one of the great architectural wonders of the world.

A. building **B.** to build **C.** built **D.** to be built

Question 50:More than a mile of roadway has been blocked with trees,stones and other debris,_____ by the explosion.

A. causing **B.** caused **C.** cause **D.** to cause

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 10: MODAL VERBS
ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU

Exercise 1: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 1: It's necessary for you to drink enough water every day.

A. You should drink enough water every day. **B.** You may drink enough water every day.

C. You needn't drink enough water every day. **D.** You mustn't drink enough water every day.

Question 2: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

A. You needn’t finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

B. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.

C. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.

D. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

Question 3: Cheating is not allowed in the GCSE.

A. You may cheat in the GCSE. **B.** You mustn’t cheat in the GC.SE

C. You don’t have to cheat in the GCSE **D.** You should cheat in the GCSE

Question 4: You are able to go out with your friend this evening

A. You mustn’t go out with your friend this evening.

B. You should go out with your friend this evening.

C. You needn’t go out with your friend this evening.

D. You can go out with your friend this evening.

Question 5. It isn’t necessary for us to get a visa for Singapore.

A. We mustn’t get a visa for Singapore. **B.** We needn’t get a visa for Singapore.

C. We mayn’t get a visa for Singapore. **D.** We shouldn’t get a visa for Singapore.

Question 6.I'm sure that they had practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
A. They couldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
B. They must have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
C. They shouldn't have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals
D. They might have practiced hard for the games as they won a lot of medals.
Question 7: Children are not allowed to play football in the streets.
A. Children may play football in the streets. **B.** C.hildren mustn't play football in the streets.
C. Children should play football in the streets. **D.** Children needn't play football in the streets.
Question 8: It's very likely that the company will accept his application.
A. The company needs accept his application.
B. The company might/ may accept his application.
C. The company must accept his application.
D. The company should accept his application.
Question 9:She probably buys this house next week.
A. She doesn't have to buy this house next week. **B.** She may buy this house next week.
C. She should buy this house next week. **D.** She must buy this house next week.
Question 10: In most developed countries,it is not necessary for people to boil water before they drink it.
A. In most developed countries,people ought to boil water before they drink it.
B. In most developed countries,people must boil water before they drink it.
C. In most developed countries,people needn't boil water before they drink it.
D. In most developed countries,people mustn't boil water before they drink it.
Question 11: It is necessary for you to finish this work today.
A. You can't finish this work today. **B.** You mustn't finish this work today.
C. You may finish this work today. **D.** You need finish this work today.
Question 12: It isn't necessary for Tony to buy that house.
A. Tony shouldn't buy that house. **B.** Tony needn't buy that house.
C. Tony mustn't buy that house. **D.** Tony can't buy that house.
Question 13:I am not very sure that Max will accept the job offer.
A. Max should accept the job offer. **B.** Max may not accept the job offer.
C. Max can't accept the job offer. **D.** Max mustn't accept the job offer.
Question 14:I don't think Max broke your vase because he wasn't here then.
A. Max wouldn't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.
B. Max was likely to break your vase because he wasn't here then.
C. Max can't have broken your vase because he wasn't here then.
D. Max wasn't able to break your vase because he wasn't here then.
Question 15: It will be a mistake if you buy that old house.
A. You couldn't buy that old house. **B.** You may not buy that old house.
C. You needn't buy that old house. **D.** You shouldn't buy that old house.
Question 16: He probably buys this house next week.
A. She may buy this house next week **B.** She must buy this house next week
C. She should buy next house next week. **D.** She doesn't have to buy this house next week.
Question 17.There was no need for you to have left the house in such weather.
A. You shouldn't leave the house in such weather.
B. You didn't have to leave the house in such weather.
C. You didn't need to leave the house in such weather.
D. You needn't have left the house in such weather.
Question 18: There's now no possibility that he will pass the driving test.
A. He might pass the driving test easily. **B.** He needn't pass the driving test.
C. He can pass the driving test easily. **D.** He may not pass the driving test.
Question 19: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

A. You needn’t finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
B. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
C. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.
D. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon
Question 20: It isn’t mandatory to submit my assignment today.
A. I mustn’t submit my assignment today.
B. My assignment must have been submitted today.
C. I needn’t submit my assignment today.
D. My assignment is required to submit by today.
Question 21:My car keys are possibly in the kitchen.
A. My car keys should be put in the kitchen.
B. My car keys cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I do not know whether my car keys are in the kitchen.
D. My car keys might be in the kitchen.
Question 22:It is necessary for you to get a visa for Singapore.
A. We needn’t get a visa for Singapore. **B.** We mustn’t get a visa for Singapore.
C. We may get a visa for Singapore. **D.** You should get a visa for Singapore.
Question 23:I’m sure it isn’t the engine; it has just been checked.
A. It mustn’t be the engine; it has just been checked.
B. It mightn’t be the engine; it has just been checked.
C. It needn’t be the engine it has just been checked.
D. It can’t be the engine; it has just been checked.
Question 24:It’s impossible that John is at school right now.
A. John can’t be at school right now. **B.** John might be at school right now.
C. John need be at school right now. **D.** John should be at school right now.
Question 25: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon
A. You needn’t finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
B. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
C. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.
D. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon
Question 26: It isn't necessary to submit my assignment today.
A. I must submit my assignment today. **B.** I needn't submit my assignment today.
C. I could submit my assignment today. **D.** I shouldn’t submit my assignment today.
Question 27:I am required to prepare the meals for my family every day**.**
A. I must prepare the meals for my family every day.
B. I will prepare the meals for my family every day.
C. I can prepare the meals for my family every day.
D. I don’t have to prepare the meals for my family every day.
Question 28: My children are possibly in the living room.
A. My children will be playing in the living room.
B. My children cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I do not know whether my children are in the living room.
D. My children might be in the living room.
Question 29: It's possible that Newton has got lost.
A. There's possibility that Newton will get lost. **B.** Newton may well have got lost
C. Newton was highly likely to get lost. **D.** Newton must have gone lost.
Question 30: There is no need for you to redecorate your bedroom.
A. You needn’t redecorate your bedroom **B.** You may have to redecorate your bedroom.
C. You should need to redecorate your bedroom. **D.** You mustn’t redecorate your bedroom.
Question 31:It’s possible that Joanna didn’t receive my message.
A. Joanna shouldn’t have received my message. **B.** Joanna needn’t have received my message.

C. Joanna mightn't have received my message. **D.** Joanna can't have received my message.

Question 32: The doctor says it may be necessary for me to have an operation.

A. The doctor suggests that I should have an operation.

B. I needn't have an operation as the doctor says.

C. The doctor says that I mustn't undergo an operation.

D. The doctor regrets having carried out an operation for me.

Question 33: It isn't necessary to submit my assignment today**.**

A. I must submit my assignment today. **B.** I needn't submit my assignment today.

C. I could submit my assignment today. **D.** I shouldn't submit my assignment today

Question 34: It's possible that the plane has been delayed because of the bad weather.

A. The weather must have been very bad,or else their plane wouldn't have been delayed.

B. It may be the bad weather that has caused the plane to be delayed.

C. The obvious reason for the plane's being delayed for so long is the bad weather.

D. It's certainly the bad weather which has resulted in the plane's being late.

Question 35: It was a mistake for Tony to buy that house.

A. Tony couldn't have bought that house. **B.** Tony can't have bought that house.

C. Tony needn't have bought that house. **D.** Tony shouldn't have bought that house

Question 36: Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.

B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student can write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

Question 37: It is forbidden to sell cigarettes to children

A. Shops don't have to sell cigarettes to children **B.** Shops needn't sell cigarettes to children

C. Shops shouldn't sell cigarettes to children **D.** Shops mustn't sell cigarettes to children

Question 38: Walking on the grass in the park is not permitted.

A. You can walk on the grass in the park if you want to.

B. People like walking on the grass in the park.

C. We must not walk on the grass in the park.

D. We do not have to walk on the grass in the park.

Question 39:You are allowed to take some photos at the park.

A. You can take some photos at the park. **B.** You mustn't take some photos at the park.

C. You may have taken some photos at the park. **D.** You need to take some photos at the park.

Question 40: *It is necessary for you to eat more vegetables.*

A. You should eat more vegetables. **B.** You mustn't eat more vegetables.

C. You needn't eat more vegetables. **D.** You may eat more vegetables.

Question 41: I'm not sure that she will arrive at the party on time.

A. She mustn't arrive at the party on time. **B.** She may not arrive at the party on time.

C. She should arrive at the party on time. **D.** She doesn't have to arrive at the party on time.

Question 42: Every student is required to write an essay on the topic.

A. Every student might write an essay on the topic.

B. Every student must write an essay on the topic.

C. They require every student can write an essay on the topic.

D. Every student should write an essay on the topic.

Question 43. It's possible that John misses my party.

A. John should miss my party **B.** John needn't miss my party.

C. John might miss my party **D.** John can't miss my party.

Question 44: There's now no possibility that he will pass the driving test.
A. He might pass the driving test easily. **B.** He needn't pass the driving test.
C. He can pass the driving test easily. **D.** He may not pass the driving test.
Question 45: It is certain that he didn't finish his homework last night because he spent all night playing games.
A. He shouldn't have finished his homework last night because he spent all night playing games.
B. He needn't have finished his homework last night because he spent all night playing games.
C. He mustn't have finished his homework last night because he spent all night playing games.
D. He can't have finished his homework last night because he spent all night playing games.
Question 46. Perhaps Susan knew the address.
A. Susan must have known the dress. **B.** Susan should know the dress.
C. Susan may have known the dress. **D.** Susan needn't know the dress.
Question 47: It's not necessary for you to do homework today.
A. You shouldn't do homework today. **B.** You needn't do homework today.
C. You mustn't do homework today. **D.** You can't do homework today.
Question 48: It is essential for you to do morning exercise regularly.
A. You should do morning exercise regularly. **B.** You may do morning exercise regularly.
C. You needn't do morning exercise regularly. **D.** You mustn't do morning exercise regularly.
Question 49: It is against the school rules to cheat in the test.
A. You don't have to cheat in the test. **B.** You must cheat in the test.
C. You must not cheat in the test. **D.** You have to cheat in the test.
Question 50: My grandfather was able to work on the field all day without eating.
A. My grandfather would work on the field all day without eating.
B. My grandfather can work on the field all day without eating.
C. My grandfather may work on the field all day without eating.
D. My grandfather could work on the field all day without eating.
Question 51: You are not allowed to take the exam paper out of the classroom.
A. You mustn't take the exam paper out of the classroom.
B. You may take the exam paper out of the classroom.
C. You needn't take the exam paper out of the classroom.
D. You should take the exam paper out of the classroom.
Question 52: It's very likely that the company will accept his application.
A. The company needs accept his application. **B.** The company might accept his application.
C. The company must accept his application. **D.** The company should accept his application.
Question 53: It's likely that they will do volunteer work in remote and mountainous areas this summer.
A. They should do volunteer work in remote and mountainous areas this summer.
B. They may do volunteer work in remote and mountainous areas this summer.
C. They need to do volunteer work in remote and mountainous areas this summer.
D. They must do volunteer work in remote and mountainous areas this summer.
Question 54: Sally paid for her travel in advance,but it wasn't necessary.
A. Sally needn't have paid for her travel in advance.
B. Sally might not have paid for her travel in advance.
C. Sally may not have paid for her travel in advance.
D. Sally couldn't have paid for her travel in advance.
Question 55: Perhaps we will be late for school today.
A. We may be late for school today. **B.** We should be late for school today.
C. We mustn't be late for school today. **D.** We needn't be late for school today.

Question 56: It's not obligatory for me to submit my assignment today.
A. I must submit my assignment today. **B.** I needn't submit my assignment today.
C. I could submit my assignment today. **D.** I shouldn't submit my assignment today.
Question 57: *My children are possibly in the living room.*
A. My children will be playing in the living room.
B. My children cannot be in the kitchen.
C. I do not know whether my children are in the living room.
D. My children might be in the living room.
Question 58: *Smoking is not allowed in the museum.*
A. You mustn't smoke in the museum. **B.** You can smoke in the museum
C. You don't have to smoke in the museum **D.** You may smoke in the museum
Question 59: *It isn't necessary for us to discuss this matter in great detail.*
A. We should discuss this matter in great detail. **B.** We might discuss this matter in great detail
C. We needn't discuss this matter in great detail **D.** We mustn't discuss this matter in great detail.
Question 60: It's very likely that the company will accept his application.
A. The company should accept his application. **B.** The company might accept his application.
C. The company must accept his application. **D.** The company needs to accept his application.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 11:TAG- QUESTIONS
CÂU HỎI ĐUÔI

A. Lý thuyết
1.Nhận dạng:abcdefgh,_____?
2.Cách làm:
+ Quy tắc "NOT":trước có đuôi không có,trước không có đuôi phải có
+ Quy tắc "Trợ động từ":Gồm 1 trong 4 nhóm:tobe (is,are,was,were),khuyết thiếu (can/ could/ may/ might/will/would -đọc rất vần),3H (have,has,had),3D (do,does,did)
- Tìm xem phía trước có TĐT không,nếu có dùng,không có dùng 3D
B. Đối chiếu với các đề thi qua các năm

Năm	Mã đề	Câu hỏi số
2020	**Đề tham khảo**	Question 5:The boy <u>is</u> really funny,___ ? **A.** isn't he **B.** was he **C.** doesn't he **D.** did he
	Mã đề 401	Question 22:You <u>like</u> the food here,_____. **A.** won't you **B.** didn't you **C.** don't you **D.** haven't you
	Mã đề 402	Question 15:You often <u>play</u> sports,_____? **A.** didn't you **B.** haven't you **C.** don't you **D.** won't you
	Mã đề 403	Question 11:You often <u>drive</u> to work,_____? **A.** don't you **B.** didn't you **C.** won't you **D.** haven't you
	Mã đề 404	Question 7:You often <u>walk</u> to school,_____? **A.** won't you **B.** didn't you **C.** haven't you **D.** don't you
2021	**Đề thi tham khảo**	Question 5:He's American,_____? **A.** won't he **B.** didn't he **C.** doesn't he **D.** isn't he
2022	**Mã đề 401**	Question 6:The project is so difficult,_____? **A.** does it **B.** is it **C.**

		isn't it **D.** doesn't it
	Mã đề 402	Question 20:The project is so difficult,_____? **A.** does it **B.** is it **C.** doesn't it **D.** isn't it
	Mã đề 403	Question 25:He will apply for a new job,_____? **A.** does he **B.** will he **C.** doesn't he **D.** won't he
	Mã đề 404	Question 16:He will apply for a new job,_____? **A.** will he **B.** won't he **C.** doesn't he **D.** does he

C. Bài tập thực hành

1.She's happy,_____?
A. isn't she **B.** doesn't she **C.** didn't she **D.** hasn't she

2.They invite him to the party,_____?
A. do they **B.** don't they **C.** did they **D.** didn't they

3.You have tea for breakfast,_____ ?
A. didn't you **B.** haven't you **C.** don't you **D.** won't you

4.You stopped at the traffic lights,_____ you?
A. don't you **B.** do you **C.** did you **D.** didn't you

5.Many young people want to work for a humanitarian organization,_____ ?
A. doesn't it **B.** does it **C.** didn't they **D.** don't they

6.You haven't met each other,_____?
A. have you **B.** do you **C.** did you **D.** will you

7.John gave you the book yesterday,_____?
A. did she **B.** didn't he **C.** did he **D.** didn't it

8.You don't know where she is,_____?
A. don't you **B.** do you **C.** isn't she **D.** is she

9.You are not tired,_____?
A.do you **B.** don't you **C.** aren't you **D.** are you

10.These books aren't yours,_____?
A. are these **B.** aren't these **C.** are they **D.** aren't they

11.The air-hostess knows the time she has been here,_____?
A. does she **B.** hasn't she **C.** doesn't she **D.** has she

12.You are going to the party,_____?
A. is you **B.** are you **C.** aren't you **D.** were you

13.You don't know him,_____?
A. do you **B.** don't you **C.** are you **D.** aren't you

14.John has worked very hard,_____?
A. does he **B.** did he **C.** has he **D.** hasn't he

15.You aren't too busy to talk with us,_____?
A. are you **B.** have you **C.** aren't you **D.** haven't you

16.Claudia wasn't in the class, _____?
A. was she **B.** wasn't she **C.** did she **D.** didn't she

17.You'll be home before midnight,_____?
A. will you **B.** aren't you **C.** are you **D.** won't you

18.James owns a restaurant,_____?
A. does he **B.** is he **C.** doesn't he **D.** isn't he

19.The film is good,_____?
A. is it **B.** does it **C.** isn't it **D.** doesn't it

20.There are a lot of wonderful books in this library,_____?
A. aren't they **B.** are they **C.** aren't there **D.** are there

21.She will be flying to New York this time tomorrow,_____?
A. will she **B.** won't she **C.** is she **D.** isn't she

22.This shirt is too big for me,_____ ?
A. isn't it **B.** isn't this **C.** doesn't it **D.** doesn't this

23.You're Cynthia,_____ you?
A. aren't **B.** Are **C.** didn't **D.** were
24.These cats look immensely lovely,_____?
A. are these **B.** don't these **C.** are they **D.** don't they
25.She's recently been under the weather,_____?
A. isn't she **B.** isn't her **C.** hasn't her **D.** hasn't she
26.Mary had to look after her younger brother when her parents are on business,_____?
A. hadn't she **B.** didn't she **C.** had she **D.** did she
27.Donald John Trump is the 45th President of the United States,_____?
A. is he **B.** Is not he **C.** isn't it **D.** isn't he
28.He goes to the library,_____?
A. doesn't he **B.** is he **C.** does he **D.** isn't he
29.The film is good,_____?
A. is it **B.** are they **C.** isn't it **D.** aren't they
30.You are going to the party,_____?
A. is you **B.** are you **C.** aren't you **D.** were you
31.You are not hungry,_____?
A. do you **B.** don't you **C.** aren't you **D.** are you
32.You don't like coffee,_____?
A. do not you **B.** don't you **C.** do you **D.** are you
33.You don't know him,_____ ?
A. do you **B.** don't you **C.** are you **D.** aren't you
34.Lan speaks Chinese very well,_____?
A. does she **B.** doesn't she **C.** is she **D.** was she
35.John has worked hard,_____?
A. does he **B.** did he **C.** has he **D.** hasn't he
36.They invite him to the party,_____?
A. do they **B.** don't they **C.** did they **D.** didn't they
37.They are leaving here tomorrow_____?
A. do they **B.** are they **C.** aren't they **D.** did they
38.He is indifferent to praise,_____?
A. doesn't he **B.** isn't he **C.** is he **D.** are they
39.They have left these socks on the bathroom floor,_____?
A. have they **B.** haven't they **C.** has he **D.** hasn't he
40.James owns a restaurant,_____?
A. does he **B.** is he **C.** doesn't he **D.** didn't he
41.You aren't too busy to talk,_____?
A. are you **B.** have you **C.** aren't you **D.** do you
42.The ticket to London doesn't cost a lot,_____?
A. do they **B.** does it **C.** is it **D.** isn't it
43.You don't need me any more,_____?
A. do I **B.** don't I **C.** do you **D.** don't you
44.David is bringing some wine,_____?
A. is he **B.** isn't he **C.** is David **D.** isn't David
45.Your grandfather is a millionaire,_____?
A. was he **B.** is he **C.** wasn't he **D.** isn't he
46.Your brother's here,_____?
A. is he **B.** are he **C.** isn't he **D.** aren't he
47.Tom doesn't see her,_____?
A. did Tom **B.** did he **C.** do Tom **D.** does he
48.Susan doesn't like oysters,_____?
A. did she **B.** does she **C.** doesn't she **D.** she does
49.Nga and Maryam are pen pals,_____?
A. don't they **B.** are they **C.** aren't they **D.** can't they
50.She looked tired yesterday,_____?
A. did she **B.** didn't she **C.** does she **D.** doesn't she

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 12: ARTICLES (MẠO TỪ)

THEORY

MẠO TỪ	CÁCH DÙNG
A/AN	■ Dùng trước những danh từ số ít đếm được, khi nó được nhắc tới lần đầu tiên. Trong đó: ☞ **a** dùng trước những danh từ bắt đầu bằng một phụ âm. ☞ **an** dùng trước những danh từ bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm.
	■ Dùng trước những danh từ khi nó mang ý nghĩa là “một".
	■ Dùng trước những danh từ chỉ nghề nghiệp.
	■ Dùng trong các cụm từ chỉ số lượng.
	■ Một số trường hợp ngoại lệ trong cách sử dụng a/an: - a uniform (một bộ đồng phục) - a university (một trường đại học) - an hour (một giờ) - an honest/ honorable man (một người đàn ông thật thà/ đáng kính) - a useful way (một cách hữu ích) - a union (một liên minh, một đồng minh) - a unit (một đơn vị) - a European (một người châu Âu) - an M.A (một cử nhân)
THE	■ Dùng trước những danh từ khi được nhắc tới từ lần thứ hai trở đi.
	■ Dùng trước những danh từ khi chúng được xác định bằng một mệnh đề/mệnh đề quan hệ ở phía sau.
	■ Dùng trước những danh từ là duy nhất, độc nhất.
	■ Dùng trước số thứ tự.
	■ Dùng trước tính từ để tạo thành danh từ chỉ người ở dạng số nhiều.
	■ Dùng trước tên của các quốc gia tận cùng bằng –**s**.
	■ Dùng trước tên của các loại nhạc cụ, nhưng phải đứng sau động từ “**play**”.
	■ Dùng trước tên của sông, suối, biển, đại dương, sa mạc, dãy núi…
	■ Dùng trước những danh từ mà cả người nói và người nghe đều biết rõ về nó.
	■ Dùng trước các buổi trong ngày.
	■ Dùng trước tên của các tờ báo, các tổ chức, danh từ chỉ phương hướng.
	■ Dùng trước danh từ số ít tượng trưng cho một nhóm động vật, một loài hoặc đồ vật.
	■ Dùng đứng trước danh từ + of + danh từ.
	■ Dùng trước tính từ so sánh hơn nhất và so sánh kép.
	■ Dùng trước **hospital/church/school/prison** khi nó mang ý nghĩa khác.

KHÔNG DÙNG MẠO TỪ	■ Trước tên của các môn học, các môn thể thao, các bữa ăn.
	■ Trước danh từ chỉ màu sắc, các phương tiện giao thông (nhưng phải đứng sau giới từ "**by**")
	■ Trước tên quốc gia (trừ các quốc gia đã được liệt kê ở mục 2), tên châu lục, tên núi, tên hồ, tên đường.
	■ Trước thứ, ngày, tháng, năm, mùa (nếu không xác định).

PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào chỗ trống (chú ý:ký hiệu "Ø " có nghĩa là không cần mạo từ)

1.We are looking for _____ place to spend _____ night.
A. the/the **B.** a/the **C.** a/a **D.** the/a

2.Please turn off _____ lights when you leave _____ room.
A. the/the **B.** a/a **C.** the/a **D.** a/the

3.We are looking for people with _____experience.
A. the **B.** a **C.** an **D.** Ø

4.Would you pass me _____ salt,please?
A. a **B.** the **C.** an **D.** Ø

5.Can you show me _____way to _____station?
A. the/the **B.** a/a **C.** the/a **D.** a/the

6.She has read _____interesting book.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** x

7.Mr.Smith is _____ old customer and _____ honest man.
A. An/the **B.** the/an **C.** an/an **D.** the/the

8._____ youngest boy has just started going to _____ school.
A. a/ Ø **B.** Ø /the **C.** an/ Ø **D.** the/ Ø

9.Do you go to _____ prison to visit him?
A. the **B.** a **C.** Ø **D.** an

10._____eldest boy is at _____ college.
A. a/the **B.** the/ Ø **C.** Ø / a **D.** an/ Ø

11.Are you going away next week? No,_____ week after next.
A. an **B.** a **C.** the **D.** Ø

12.Would you like to hear _____ story about _____ English scientist?
A. an/the **B.** the/the **C.** a/the **D.** a/ an

13.There'll always be a conflict between _____ old and _____ young.
A. the/the **B.** an/a **C.** an/the **D.** the/a

14.There was _____ collision at _____ corner.
A. the/a **B.** an/the **C.** a/the **D.** the/the

15.My mother thinks that this is _____ expensive shop.
A. the **B.** an **C.** a **D.** Ø

16.Like many women,she loves _____ parties and _____gifts.
A. the/ a **B.** a/the **C.** a/a **D.** Ø / Ø

17.She works seven days _____ week.
A. a **B.** the **C.** an **D.** Ø

18.My mother goes to work in _____ morning.
A. a **B.** Ø **C.** the **D.** an

19.I am on night duty.When you go to _____ bed,I go to _____ work.
A. a/ Ø **B.** a/the **C.** the/ Ø **D.** Ø / Ø

20.I eat _____orange everyday.
A. an **B.** Ø **C.** a **D.** the

21.Harry is _____ sailor.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

22.Mary loves _____ flowers.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

23.London is _____ capital of England.
A. an **B.** a **C.** Ø **D.** the
24.She works six days _____ week.
A. in **B.** for **C.** a **D.** Ø
25.I bought _____ umbrella to go out in the rain.
A. a **B.** an **C.** x **D.** the
26.My daughter is learning to play _____violin at her school.
A. a **B.** an **C.** x **D.** the
27.Please give me _____pen that is on the counter.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø
28.Our neighbour has _____cat and _____ dog.
A. a/ a **B.** an/ a **C.** the/ the **D.** Ø / Ø
29.It is _____funniest book that I have ever read.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** X
30.I usually go to school by_____bike.
A. a **B.** an **C.** Ø **D.** the
31.There are billions of stars in _____ space.
A. a **B.** an **C.** Ø **D.** the
32.He tried to park his car but _____ space wasn't big enough.
A. the **B.** a **C.** an **D.** Ø
33.Can you turn off _____ television,please?
A. Ø **B.** a **C.** an **D.** the
34.We had _____ meal in a restaurant.
A. a **B.** Ø **C.** the **D.** an
35.Thank you.That was _____ very nice lunch.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø
36.Jill went to _____ hospital to see her friend.
A. Ø **B.** the **C.** a **D.** an
37.Mrs Lan went to _____ school to teach English lessons.
A. Ø **B.** the **C.** a **D.** an
38.We visited _____ two years ago.
A. Canada and the United States **B.** the Canada and the United States
C. the Canada and United States **D.** Canada and United States
39.Are you going away next week? No,_____ week after next.
A. a **B.** the **C.** some **D.** Ø
40.We haven't been to _____ for years.
A. cinema **B.** the cinema **C.** a cinema **D.** any cinema
41.It took us quite a long time to get here.It was _____ journey.
A. three hour **B.** a three- hours **C.** a three- hour **D.** three- hours
42.I can't work here.There's so much _____.
A. noise **B.** noises **C.** the noise **D.** a noise
43.I've seen _____ good films recently.
A. a **B.** the **C.** some **D.** an
44.I often watch _____ television for two hours every night.
A. some **B.** the **C.** any **D.** Ø
45.The injured man was taken to _____ hospital
A. Ø **B.** a **C.** the **D.** an
46.She went out without _____ money.
A. any **B.** an **C.** a **D.** Ø
47.Did _____ police find _____ person who stole your bicycle?
A. a /a **B.** the / the **C.** a / the **D.** the / a
48.Can anyone give me .hand,please because I have just fallen over?
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø
49.I don't know what to do.It's .problem.
A. quite difficult **B.** a quite difficult **C.** quite a difficult **D.** the quite difficult
50.I have left my book in .kitchen and I would like you to get it for me.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** Ø

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 13: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES
DANH ĐỘNG TỪ VÀ ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU

A. Lý thuyết.

I. NHỮNG ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI "V-ING"

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	**Admit doing st**	thú nhận làm gì
2	**Avoid doing st**	tránh làm gì
3	**Be busy doing st**	bận làm gì
4	**Be worth doing st**	đáng làm gì
5	**Can't help/stand/bear doing st**	không thể chịu/nhịn được
6	**Consider doing st**	xem xét, cân nhắc làm gì
7	**Delay/postpone/put off doing st**	hoãn lại làm gì
8	**Deny doing st**	phủ nhận làm gì
9	**Enjoy/fancy doing st**	thích làm gì
10	**Feel like doing st**	thích/muốn làm gì
11	**Finish doing st**	hoàn thành làm gì
12	**Get/be accustomed/used to doing st**	quen làm gì
13	**Hate/detest doing st**	ghét làm gì
14	**Have difficulty (in) doing st**	gặp khó khăn trong việc làm gì
15	**Imagine doing st**	tưởng tượng làm gì
16	**Keep doing st**	cứ làm gì
17	**Look forward to doing st**	mong đợi làm gì
18	**Mind doing st**	phiền/ngại làm gì
19	**Practice doing st**	thực hành làm gì
20	**Recall doing st**	nhớ lại làm gì
21	**Recommend doing st**	đề xuất làm gì
22	**Resist doing st**	phản đối làm gì
23	**Risk doing st**	liều lĩnh làm gì
24	**Spend time doing st**	dành thời gian làm gì
25	**Suggest doing st**	gợi ý làm gì
26	**There is no point in doing st = It's no use/good doing st**	không đáng làm gì
27	**Waste time doing st**	lãng phí thời gian làm gì

II. NHỮNG ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI "ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU KHÔNG CÓ TO"

- Dùng sau các trợ động từ tình thái (model verbs)
- Sau các động từ: let, make, help, see, hear, feel, watch, notice + TÂN NGỮ

- Sau các cụm động từ: had better, would rather, had sooner và sau why hoặc why not

III. NHỮNG ĐỘNG TỪ THEO SAU BỞI "ĐỘNG TỪ NGUYÊN MẪU CÓ TO"

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	**Afford to do st**	có đủ khả năng làm gì
2	**Agree to do st**	đồng ý làm gì
3	**Arrange to do st**	sắp xếp làm gì
4	**Appear to do st**	hóa ra là
5	**Ask to do st**	yêu cầu làm gì
6	**Attempt to do st**	nỗ lực làm gì
7	**Choose to do st**	chọn làm gì
8	**Decide to do st**	quyết định làm gì
9	**Demand to do st**	yêu cầu làm gì
10	**Expect to do st**	mong muốn làm gì
11	**Fail to do st**	thất bại làm gì
12	**Happen to do st**	tình cờ làm gì
13	**Hesitate to do st**	ngập ngừng làm gì
14	**Hope to do st**	hy vọng làm gì
15	**Intend to do st**	dự định làm gì
16	**Learn to do st**	học làm gì
17	**Manage to do st**	xoay xở làm gì
18	**Offer to do st**	đề nghị làm gì
19	**Plan to do st**	có kế hoạch làm gì
20	**Prepare to do st**	chuẩn bị làm gì
21	**Pretend to do st**	giả vờ làm gì
22	**Promise to do st**	hứa làm gì
23	**Propose to do st**	đề xuất làm gì
24	**Refuse to do st**	từ chối làm gì
25	**Seem to do st**	dường như làm gì
26	**Tend to do st**	có khuynh hướng làm gì
27	**Threaten to do st**	dọa làm gì
28	**Want to do st**	muốn làm gì
29	**Wish to do st**	ước mơ làm gì
30	**Would like to do st**	muốn, thích làm gì
31	**Ask/tell sb to do st**	bảo ai đó làm gì
32	**Enable sb to do st**	làm cho ai có thể làm gì
33	**Encourage sb to do st**	khuyến khích ai làm gì
34	**Expect sb to do st**	mong đợi làm gì
35	**Invite sb to do st**	mời ai đó làm gì
36	**Order sb to do st**	ra lệnh cho ai làm gì
37	**Persuade sb to do st**	thuyết phục ai làm gì
38	**Remind sb to do st**	nhắc nhở ai làm gì
39	**Request sb to do st**	đòi hỏi ai làm gì
40	**Warn sb not to do st**	cảnh báo ai không làm gì

41	**Want sb to do st**	muốn ai đó làm gì
42	**It takes sb + time + to V**	ai đó tốn bao nhiêu thời gian để làm gì
43	**How/when/where/what/who/whether+ To V**	
44	**Find it adj + to V**	thấy cái gì như thế nào để làm gì
45	**The first/second/ third/..../last/ only + to V**	đầu tiên/thứ hai/thứ ba,..../cuối cùng/duy nhất làm gì

Những động từ theo sau bởi cả "to V" hoặc "V-ing"

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1	**Try to do st** **Try doing st**	cố gắng làm gì thử làm gì
2	**Remember to do st** **Remember doing st**	nhớ phải làm gì nhớ đã làm gì
3	**Forget to do st** **Forget doing st**	quên phải làm gì quên đã làm gì
4	**Regret to do st** **Regret doing st**	rất lấy làm tiếc khi phải làm gì hối tiếc vì đã làm gì

PRACTICE

1.It was Mrs Kent who suggested Mary _____ abroad.
A. study **B.** studying **C.** to study **D.** studied

2.You don't expect me _____ that you actually met John,do you?
A. believe **B.** believed **C.** to believe **D.** believing

3.The board of dircector discuss the project,then went on_____another topic.
A. to discuss **B.** discuss **C.** discussing **D.** discussed

4.Why do you continue _____.there if you don't like your job?
A. to work **B.** working **C.** worked **D.** both
A. and **B.**

5.He regrets not_____to see his grandparents in Paris.
A. to go **B.** went **C.** gone **D.** going

6.Mary agreed .to the circus with Ann.
A. went **B.** to go **C.** going **D.** goes

7.My doctor doesn't permit me _____ red meat.
A. to eat **B.** eating **C.** ate **D.** eat

8.It's no use .his opinion.
A. asking **B.** to ask **C.** ask **D.** asks

9.Anyone canv_____vused tov_____va life of luxury.
A. get/ live **B.** to get/ living **C.** to get/ to live **D.** get/ living

10.If you decidev_____vyour car,let me_____.
A. sell/ know **B.** selling/ to know **C.** to sell/ to know **D.** to sell/ know

11.I would like you_____the plants for me at the weekend.
A. to water **B.** water **C.** watering **D.** watered

12.I clearly_____ my alarm clock before_____ to bed last night.
A. setting/ went **B.** setting/ going **C.** set/ going **D.** to set/ to go

13.I promised_____.John go out but I don't feel like_____now.
A. take/ going **B.** to take/ to go **C.** to take/ going **D.** take/ go

14.It would be good for children_____outdoors more often.
A. play **B.** playing **C.** played **D.** to play

15.She should avoid _____ other people's feeling.
A. hurting **B.** to hurt **C.** hurt **D.** hurts

16.He is expecting _____ a trip to Ha Long Bay.
A. make **B.** to make **C.** making **D.** made
17.Students stopped _____ noise when the teacher came in.
A. make **B.** to make **C.** making **D.** made
18.Ann likes _____ but she hates .up.
A. cook/ washing **B.** to cook/ wash **C.** cooking/ washed **D.** cooking/ washing
19.I enjoy _____ to classical music.
A. listening **B.** to listen **C.** listens **D.** listen
20.I really regret _____ your feeling when I asked you such a silly question.
A. hurt **B.** to hurt **C.** hurting **D.** hurts
21.He'll try _____ the same mistake again.
A. not make **B.** to not make **C.** not making **D.** not to make
22.My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.
A. take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** took
23.We enjoy _____ here and .all your news.
A. be/ hear **B.** to be/ to hear **C.** being/ hear **D.** is/ hearing
24.Ask your friends about your homework. He would be able _____ you.
A. help **B.** helped **C.** helping **D.** to help
25.Please try _____ quiet when you come home.
A. be **B.** to be **C.** being **D.** been
26.Do you agree _____ me a hand?
A. give **B.** to give **C.** giving **D.** given
27.Would you like _____ to the cinema with us tomorrow evening?
A. to come **B.** come **C.** coming **D.** came
28.When you see Tom, remember _____ him my regards.
A. give **B.** to give **C.** giving **D.** given
29.I hope _____ that tiring work again.
A. not do **B.** not to do **C.** not doing **D.** to not do
30.They postpone _____ an Element School for the lack of finance.
A. built **B.** to build **C.** building **D.** builds
31.It's no use _____ him. He never allows anybody .advice.
A. advise/ give **B.** to advise/ to give **C.** advising/ giving **D.** advising/ to give
32.Are his ideas worth _____ to?
A. listen **B.** to listen **C.** listening **D.** listened
33.He always avoids _____ me in the streets.
A. meet **B.** to meet **C.** met **D.** meeting
34.My parents decided _____ a taxi because it was late.
A. take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** took
35.Do you agree _____ me some money?
A. lend **B.** to lend **C.** lending **D.** lent
36.Tom refuses _____ his address.
A. give **B.** giving **C.** to give **D.** gave
37.The passengers asked her how _____ to the police station?
A. to get **B.** getting **C.** got **D.** get
38.My friends arranged _____ to the airport in time.
A. meet **B.** to meet **C.** meeting **D.** met
39.Do you plan _____ out or _____ at home at this weekend?
A. go/ stay **B.** to go/ stay **C.** going/ stay **D.** to go/ staying
40.My watch's hands keeps _____.
A. stopping **B.** to stop **C.** stopped **D.** stop
41.My grandfather is used to _____ up early in the morning.
A. getting **B.** to get **C.** get **D.** got
42.Don't forget _____ her message when you see her.
A. give **B.** to give **C.** giving **D.** gave
43.I can't help _____ his opinions.
A. consider **B.** to consider **C.** considering **D.** considered

44.You should try _____ any shirts you want to buy.
A. wear **B.** to wear **C.** wearing **D.** wears
45.He used to fall asleep without _____ his shoes off.
A. take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** taken
46.I stopped _____ about her illness and went on .you about all her other problems.
A. to talk/ telling **B.** to talk/ to tell **C.** talking/ telling **D.** talk/ tell
47.I'd love _____ coat like that.
A. have **B.** to have **C.** having **D.** has
48.I intend _____ her what I think.
A. tell **B.** to tell **C.** telling **D.** told
49.You should give up _____ right now if you want _____ longer.
A. smoke/ lived **B.** to smoke/ living **C.** smoking/ to live **D.** smoked/ live
50.My teacher promised _____ me _____ for my next examination.
A. help/ prepare **B.** to help/ prepare **C.** helping/ to prepare **D.** helped/ preparing

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 14: INVERSION (ĐẢO NGỮ)

Mark the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences

Question 1.The advertised product had just been on sale.Customers realized it had lots of defects.
A. But for the advertised product had been on sale did customers realize it had lots of defects.
B. Not until had the advertised product been on sale,customers realized it had lots of defects.
C. Only after the advertised product had been on sale customers realized it had lots of defects.
D. Hardly had the advertised product been on sale when customers realized it had lots of defects.

Question 2.She read all the instructions of the exam.She started to do it.
A. Not until she started to do the exam did she read all of its instructions.
B. Only after reading all the instructions of the exam did she start to do it.
C. Hardly did she read all the instructions of the exam when she started to do it.
D. But for reading all the instructions of the exam did she start to do it.

Question 3. We had all arrived home.We felt calm.
A. Only when we had all arrived home did we feel calm.
B. Were we to arrive home,we felt calm.
C. Hardly had we all arrived home than we felt calm.
D. Not until had we all arrived home did we feel calm.

Question 4. We arrived at airport.We realized our passports were still at home.
A. Not until we arrived at the airport did we realize that our passports were still at home.
B. We arrived at the airport and realized that our passports are still at home.
C. Not until had we arrived at the airport,we realized our passports were still at home.
D. It was until we arrived at the airport that we realize our passports were still at home.

Question 5. The train had left.She realized she hadn't locked the door.
A. Had the train left,she would have realized she hadn't locked the door.
B. Only after the train had left did she realize she hadn't locked the door.
C. It was not until the train had left did she realize she hadn't locked the door.
D. No sooner had the train left when did she realize she hadn't locked the door

Question 26. It was only when I left home that I realized the meaning of "family".
A. I realized the meaning of "family" before I left home.
B. Only when I left home I realized the meaning of "family".

C. Not until I left home did I realize the meaning of "family".
D. I didn't leave home until I realized the meaning of "family".

Question 27. As soon as they arrived on the beach,it started to rain.
A. Had it started to rain,they would have arrived on the beach.
B. Hardly had they arrived on the beach when it started to rain.
C. No sooner did they arrive on the beach than it started to rain.
D. Scarely had they arrived on the beach than it started to rain.

Question 8. My brother couldn’t speak a word.He could do that when he turned three.
A. Only when did my brother turn three he could speak a word.
B. Not only my brother turned three could he speak a word.
C. Not until my brother turned three could he speak a word.
D. On no condition could he speak a word even after he turned three.

Question 9. He started phoning his friends as soon as he finished his work.
A. Only when he phoned his friends did he finish his work.
B. Hardly had he started phoning his friends when he finished his work.
C. No sooner had he finished his work than he started phoning his friends.
D. Before he finished his work,he had started phoning his friends.

Question 10. The train arrived at the station.Shortly after that the passengers rushed towards it.
A. No sooner has the train arrived at the station than the passengers rushed towards it.
B. Hardly had the passengers rushed towards it when the train arrived at the station.
C. Scarcely had the train arrived at the stati on when the passengers rushed towards it.
D. Not until the train arrived at the station did the passengers rush towards it.

Question 11. He finished his course.He soon applied technology in his work effectively.
A. Not until he had applied technology in his work effectively did he finish his course.
B. Hardly had he applied technology in his work effectively when he finished his course.
C. No sooner had he finished his course than he applied technology in his work effectively.
D. Only after he finished his course did he start to apply technology in his work effectively.

Question 12. He started computer programming as soon as he left school.
A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.
B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.
C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.
D. Only after he left school,he had started computer programming.

Question 13. She only felt relaxed after a few months working for him.
A. Hardly **s**he had felt relaxed when working for him a few months.
B. A few months ago,she didn’t find it relaxed working for him.
C. Only after a few months working for him did she feel relaxed.
D. It was not until a few months working for him did she feel relaxed.

Question 14. As soon as he arrived at the airport,he called home.
A. Hardly had he arrived at the airport sooner than he called home.
B. No sooner had he arrived at the airport than he called home.
C. But for calling home,he airport and called me to take him home.
D. Only after calling home,did he arrive at the airport.

Question 15. She had only just put the telephone down when the boss rang.
A. Only when she put the telephone down and the boss rang.
B. Hardly had she put the telephone down when the boss rang.
C. It was not until the boss rang back did she put the telephone down.
D. Not until she had put the telephone down that she let it ring when the boss rang.

Question 16.I had just arrived home.I was called immediately back to the head office.
A. No sooner had I arrived home than I was called immediately back to the office.
B. Hardly I had just arrived home when I was called immediately back to the office.

C. Only after had I just arrived home,was I called immediately back to the office.
D. Whenever I had just arrived home,I was called immediately back to the office.

Question 17. Harry had packed his luggage.Then he loaded it into the car and set off for the airport.
A. But for packing his luggage,Harry would load it into the car and set off for the airport.
B. Only after Harry had packed his luggage,did he load it into the car and set off for the airport.
C. No sooner Harry packed his luggage than he loaded it into the car and set off for the airport.
D. Not until had Harry packed his luggage did he load it into the car and set off for the airport

Question 18. Alice registered for the course.She then received the scholarship.
A. Hardly had
A. lice registered for the course when she received the scholarship.
B. Only after Alice registered for the course,she received the scholarship.
C. Not until she has received the scholarship did Alice register for the course.
D. It was not until she registered for the course did Alice receive the scholarship.

Question 19. The noisy party next door stopped after midnight
A. But for the noisy party next door did not stop until midnight
B. It was not until midnight the noisy party next door stopped
C. Not until after midnight did the noisy party next door stop
D. Only after midnight that the noisy party next door stopped

Question 20. As soon as James started working,he realized that his decision had not been a good one.
A. Only before James took up his new post,he realized that he was not suited for it.
B. No sooner had James begun his new job than he knew his decision was wrong.
C. Had James not begun his new job,he would have gone looking for a better one.
D. Not until James did not like his new job,he began looking for a better one.

Question 21.I only recognized him when he came into light.
A. Not until he came into light did I recognize him.
B. Only after I recognized him that he came into light.
C. Having come into light,I only recognized him.
D. Had I recognized him when he came into light.

Question 22. Seth informed us of his retirement from the company when arriving at the meeting.
A. Only after his retiring from the company did Seth tell us about his arrival at the meeting.
B. Not until Seth said to us that he would leave the company did he turn up at the meeting.
C. Hardly had Seth notified us of his retiring from the company when he arrived at the meeting.
D. No sooner had Seth arrived at the meeting than we were told about his leaving the company

Question 23. You can feel more comfortable by taking part in group dating.It’s the only way.
A. Hardly had he taken part in group dating when he felt more comfortable.
B. But for your participation in group dating,you could have felt more comfortable.
C. Only by taking part in group dating can you feel more comfortable.
D. Not until you take part in group dating can you feel more comfortable.

Question 24. The plane had taken off.Paul realized he was on the wrong flight.
A. Hardly had Paul realized he was on the wrong flight when the plane took off.
B. It was not until the plane had taken off,did Paul realize he was on the wrong flight.
C. Not until the plane had taken off,did Paul realize he was on the wrong flight.
D. No sooner had the plane taken off than Paul had realized he was on the wrong flight.

Question 25. Just after the play started there was a power failure.

A. Not until had the play started than there was a power failure.

B. Hardly did the play start then there was a power failure.

C. No sooner did the play start before there was a power failure.

D. Hardly had the play started when there was a power failure.

Question 26.I had seen her flat with my own eyes.I know why she wanted to live there.

A. Only after I had seen her flat with my own eyes did I know why she wanted to live there.

B. Hardly had I known why she wanted to live in the flat that I had seen before.

C. If I didn’t see her flat with my own eyes,I wouldn’t know why she wanted to live there.

D. It was not until I knew why she wanted to live in the flat that I came to see it with my eyes.

Question 27. Mike became a father. He felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

A. Were Mike to become a father himself, he would feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

B. Only after Mike had become a father himself did he feel a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

C. Had Mike become a father himself, he would have felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents.

D. Not until he felt a strong sense of responsibility towards his parents did Mike become a father himself.

Question 28. She gave a great performance at the festival.We now know she has artistic talent.

A. Only after amazing as her artistic talent is,we don't know about her great performance at the festival.

B. Hardly had we known about her artistic talent when she gave a great performance at the festival.

C. It was not until she gave a great performance at the festival,now we don't know she has artistic talent.

D. But for her great performance at the festival,we wouldn't know about her artistic talent now.

Question 29. Olga was about to say something about the end of the movie.She was stopped by her friends right then.

A. Only after Olga had said something about the end of the movie was she stopped by her friends.

B. Were it not for Olga’s intension of saying something about the end of the movie,she would not be stopped by her friends.

C. Hardly had Olga intended to say something about the end of the movie when she was stopped by her friends.

D. Not until was Olga stopped by her friends that she started to say something about the end of the movie.

Question 30. Lucy paid a visit to the local orphanage.She then decided to donate part of her savings to the children there.

A. Hardly had Lucy decided to donate part of her savings to the children when she paid a visit to the local orphanage.

B. Not until Lucy had decided to donate part of her savings to the children that she paid a visit to the local orphanage.

C. Only after she paid a visit to the local orphanage,Lucy had decided to donate part of her savings to the children there.

D. It was not until Lucy had paid a visit to the local orphanage that she decided to donate part of her savings to the children there.

Question 31. You shouldn’t come to examination room late in any circumstances.

A. On no account shouldn’t you come to examination room late.

B. Under no circumstances should you come to examination room late**.**

C. In no way shouldn’t you come to examination room late
D. In no time you should come to examination room late

Question 32. You can feel more at ease by taking part in group dating.It’s the only way.
A. By taking part in group dating can you only feel more at ease.
B. Only by taking part in group dating can you feel more at ease.
C. The only way you are by taking part in group dating can feel more at ease.
D. The way you can feel more at ease is taking part in only group dating.

Question 33. The delivery of gas cylinders will be allowed only if it is contained in this device.
A. Only if gas cylinders are contained in this device the delivery will be allowed.
B. Should gas cylinders be contained in this device,they will be allowed to deliver.
C. Only when gas is contained in this device will the delivery of cylinders be forbidden.
D. On no account will the delivery be forbidden if gas cylinders are contained in this device.

Question 34. Tourists mustn’t photograph any of the paintings in the museum.There is no exception.
A. B.y no means are tourists allowed to photograph any of the paintings in the museum.
B. In no way were tourists allowed to photograph any of the paintings in the museum.
C. At no time are tourists banned from photographing any of the paintings in the museum.
D. On no occasion are tourists banned from photographing any of the paintings in the museum.

Question 35. Visitors are not allowed to take pictures inside Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.There is no exception whatsoever.
A. On no occasion are students banned from taking pictures inside Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.
B. By no means were visitors allowed to take pictures inside Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.
C. At no time are visitors prohibited from taking pictures inside Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.
D. Under no circumstances are visitors allowed to take pictures inside HC.M mausoleum.

Question 36. You can feel more at ease by taking part in group dating.It’s the only way.
A. Only by taking part in group dating can you feel more at ease.
B. By taking part in group dating can you only feel more at ease.
C. The way you can feel more at ease is taking part in only group dating.
D. The only way you are by taking part in group dating can feel more at ease.

Question 37. Teachers’ digital skills are enhanced.Students find online lessons more interesting now.
A. Never have students found online lessons so interesting as they are now,thanks to teachers’ digital skills.
B. At no time do students find online lessons interesting because of teachers’ digital skills.
C. Not until students find online lessons more interesting are teacher’s digital skills enhanced.
D. In no way students find online lessons interesting despite teachers’ digital skill enhancement.

Question 38. You shouldn’t come to examination room late in any circumstances.
A. On no account shouldn’t you come to examination room late.
B. Under no circumstances should you come to examination room late**.**
C. In no way shouldn’t you come to examination room late
D. In no time you should come to examination room late

Question 39. Candidates are prohibited from discussing with anyone while they are taking the entrance exam.There is no exception.

A. By no means were candidates allowed to discuss with anyone while they are taking the entrance exam.
B. At no time are candidates banned from discussing with anyone while they are taking the entrance exam.
C. On no account are candidates forbidden to discuss with anyone while they are taking the entrance exam.
D. Under no circumstances are candidates allowed to discuss with anyone while they are taking the entrance exam.

Question 40. The members in the yoga club are forbidden to take photographs during their practice in the room.There is no exception whatsoever.
A. Under no circumstances are the members in the yoga club allowed to take photographs during their practice in the room.
B. By no means were the members in the yoga club allowed to take photographs during their practice in the room.
C. Never are the members in the yoga club banned to take photographs during their practice in the room.
D. On no occasion were the members in the yoga club banned to take photographs during their practice in the room.

Question 41. The student was very bright.He could solve all the math problems.
A. He was such bright student that he could solve all the math problems.
B. The student was very bright that he could solve all the math problems.
C. He was such bright a student that he could solve all the math problems.
D. So bright was the student that he could solve all the math problems.

Question 42. My relationship with my father is important.It has shaped my attitude towards men.
A. But for the important relationship with my father,it would have shaped my attitude towards men.
B. Only if my relationship with my father were important would it shape my attitude towards men.
C. So important is my relationship with my father that it has shaped my attitude towards men.
D. Not until my relationship with my father had shaped my attitude towards men was it important.

Question 43. Ann has never been to such a fantastic place.
A. A.t no time has
A. nn been to such a fantastic place.
B. In no way had Ann been to such a fantastic place.
C. For no reason has Ann been to such a fantastic place.
D. No longer has Ann been to such a fantastic place.

Question 44. You are forbidden to access the Restricted Areas.There is no exception whatsoever.
A. Under no circumstances are you permitted to access the Restricted Areas.
B. At no time are you prohibited from accessing the Restricted Areas.
C. On no occasion are you prohibited from accessing the Restricted Areas.
D. By no means were you permitted to access the Restricted Areas.

Question 45. The winds were very strong.The trees were uprooted.
A. So strong were the winds that the trees were uprooted.
B. The winds were strong that the trees were uprooted.
C. So were the winds strong that the trees were uprooted.
D. So strong the winds were that the trees were uprooted.

Question 46. Sex education is very important.Many schools have begun teaching it to their students.
A. Important as sex education is,many schools have begun teaching it to their students.
B. It is only when their students grasp the importance of sex education that many schools begin teaching it.

C. Such is the importance of sex education that many schools have begun teaching it to their students.
D. Not until their students are aware of the importance of sex education will many schools begin teaching it.

Question 47. The book was interesting.I've read it three times.
A. Such was an interesting book that I have read it three times.
B. So interesting was the book that I have no time to read it.
C. Only if it is an interesting book have I read it three times.
D. Should the book be interesting,I have read it three times.

Question 48. The master of ceremonies has a very soft voice.Everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.
A. As long as the master of ceremonies hadn't had a very soft voice,everyone wouldn't listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.
B. So soft is the voice of the master of ceremonies that everyone listens to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.
C. Only after everyone listens to the master of ceremonies attentively whenever she appears on the stage does she have a very soft voice.
D. But for a very soft voice,everyone would listen to her attentively whenever she appears on the stage.

Question 49. The play ended in tragedy.He didn't shed a tear.
A. Such was a tragic play that he didn't shed a tear.
B. Only when he didn't shed a tear did the play end in tragedy.
C. So tragic was the play that he shed a tear.
D. Not a tear did he shed when the play ended in tragedy.

Question 50.It is impossible for us to predict the ending of such a mind-blowing movie.
A. Rarely will the ending of such a mind-blowing movie be revealed.
B. Little can we say about how such a mind-blowing movie will end.
C. On no account will we tell you the result of such a mind-blowing movie.
D. On no condition can we understand the outcome of such a mind-blowing movie.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 15: COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

CÂU QUAN ĐIỂM

Question 1. Lan and Hoa are talking about doing exercise late at night.
Lan:"I don't think we should exercise late at night. "**Hoa:**"_____."
A. So do I **B.** I think so,too **C.** Neither do I **D.** I don't neither

Question 2. Two students are talking about their assignment.
Tim: "We should give more photos to a slideshow in our history presentation."
Laura: "They will make our presentation more interesting"
A. Sorry,I have to check my diary. **B.** That's exactly what I was going to say.
C. I'd love to but I just can't now. **D.** That's true.I understand how you feel

Question 3. Tim and David are talking about family life.
Tim:""From my point of view,all family members should share the chores equally."""
David:"_____"
A. It's a breath taking view. **B.** You lied to me.
C. But you're right. **D.** There's no doubt about it.

Question 4. Peter and Mary are talking about burning fossil fuels.
Peter:"Burning fossil fuels may have negative effects on environment."
Mary:"_____.It causes air pollution."
A. I'm not sure about that **B.** You're wrong **C.** I don't quite agree **D.** That's quite true

Question 5. Molly is talking to Mike about doing volunteer work
Molly:"As far as I know,doing charity work is a really helpful thing for everyone in the society."
Mike:"_____.The more we give,the happier we feel"

A. That sounds great. **B.** I couldn't agree with you more.
C. I'll take part in this campaign. **D.** That's fine for me.

Question 6.Linda and Peter are talking about safe driving.
Linda:"I think drink-driving should be severely punished."
Laura:"_____.It may cause accidents or even deaths."
A. I don't think so **B.** You're wrong
C. I don't understand what you mean **D.** I absolutely agree with you

Question 7. Two friends are talking about the benefits of volunteering.
Daisy:"As far as I know,doing charity Work is a really helpful thing for everyone in the society
Mark:"_____"
A. You can say that again **B.** I take part in this campaign.
C. That's fine for me **D.** That sounds great.

Question 8. Two friends Peter and Linda are talking about pets.
Peter:"Well,cats are very good at catching mice around the house."
Linda:"_____.There is no mouse in my house when we have a cat."
A. Nothing more to say. **B.** You can say that again.
C. Yes,I hope so. **D.** No,dogs are very good,too.

Question 9.Sue:"Historic events are always hard to remember.Do you think so?"
Harry:"_____"
A. I think it's good. **B.** I am not intelligent.
C. I don't think it will happen. **D.** I can't agree with you more.

Question 10. Sue and Lim are talking about jobs they would like to choose.
Sue:" I think working as a doctor is a challenging job"**Lim:**"_____"
A. It's a good idea. **B.** I'm sorry,but I agree with you.
C. That's exactly what I think **D.** Not at all

Question 11. Nam and Lan are talking about tourism
Nam: I think Ninh Binh will be the leading destinations in the next time.**Lan:** "_____."
A. There's no doubt about it. **B.** Yes,what's a pity.
C. I'm afraid,it's true. **D.** You're welcome.

Question 12 Some students are talking about their plan for the trip.
Tom:"I don't think taking a hiking trip in this weather is a good idea."
Peter:"_____."
A. You should do nothing **B.** You lied to me
C. It's a breathtaking view **D.** There's no doubt about it

Question 13. Charles and Adam are talking about online learning.
Charles: "There is no problem with online learning."
Adam:"_____.Looking at the screen for a long time can cause eyestrain."
A. Well,that's very surprising **B.** There is no doubt about it
C. You're dead wrong **D.** That's exactly what I was thinking.

Question 14. Jolie is reading a magazine on famous people,asking her friend.
Jolie:"Do you think celebrities today tend to focus more on wealth rather than achievements?"
Jolie's friend:"_____. And this sets bad examples for young people."
A. It's out of the question **B.** I think you're right on this
C. I think they focus more on achievements **D.** Not at all

Question 15. Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.
Tom:"I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent."
Tim:"_____.Silence may kill our friendship."
A. That's not a good idea **B.** I'm not wrong

C. Yes,I think much **D.** That's a great idea

Question 16. Silas is talking to his roommate,Salah,about the Olympic Games.

Silas:"Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"

Salah:"_____.We can't afford such a big event."

A. No,I don't think so **B.** You can say that again

C. I can't agree with your more **D.** Yes,you're right

Question 17. Two students are chatting in the corridor after class.

Tim:"Geography is certainly one of the most interesting subjects." **Laura:**" _____"

A. I don't think so.You can say that again

B. I am not with you it gives me a headache

C. That's OK.As long as you like it

D. That's not true.I can't understand how you feel

Question 18. Mary and Lora are talking about choosing a future job.

Mary:"I think we should ask for our teacher's advice for more information".

Lora:" _____.He is a very qualified and experienced"

A. That's also what I think **B.** Never mind

C. Don't mention it **D.** I don't think so

Question 19. Mrs Brown and Mr Smith are talking about teaching soft skills at school.

Brown:"Soft skills should be taught to children." **Smith:**"____.They are necessary for them."

A. I don't either **B.** I agree with you **C.** You're quite wrong **D.** You're welcome

Question 20. Helen and Sarah are talking about their school's field trip.

Helen:"This is the best field trip we've ever had."

Sarah:"_____" .Everyone enjoyed it to the fullest."

A. I don't think that's a good idea **B.** I totally disagree

C. You're right **D.** Never mind

Question 21. Two students are talking about the types of family in class.

Nam:"I think it is a good idea to have three or four generations living under one roof."

Mai:" _____.Family members can help each other a lot."

A. I don't agree **B.** It's not true

C. That's wrong **D.** I couldn't agree more

Question 22. Hana and Jenifer are talking about a book they have just read.

Hana:"The book is really interesting and educational."**Jenifer:**"_____."

A. Don't mention it **B.** That's nice of you to say so.

C. I'd love it. **D.** I couldn't agree more

Question 23.Peter:"The air quality in Hanoi is getting worse and worse".

Jenny:" _____".I can't see anything in the morning because of too much smog.

A. I don't really think so. **B.** I don't quite agree.

C. You can say that again. **D.** That's not a matter.

Question 24. Laura and Tom are talking about their school curriculum.

Laura:''I think Art should be a compulsory subject.''

Tom:''_____.Art helps develop creativity.''

A. I quite agree **B.** You must be kidding

C. I'm of the opposite opinion **D.** I don't think that's a good idea

Question 25. **Ruby**:I think married women should not go to work.

Hana:_____ They will be financially dependent and have no decisions or power.

A. I quite agree. **B.** Absolutely!

C. That's right. **D.** I don't quite agree.

Question 26.Tracy and Roger have just finished their dinner in their local restaurant.

Tracy:"This restaurant is awful."

Roger:"_____.The food is stale and the waiters are impolite.

A. What a surprise **B.** That would be fun

C. I couldn't agree more **D.** Yes,I don't think so

Question 27. Tim and Peter had a quarrel last week and now Tom is giving Tim advice.
Tom: "I think the best way to solve that problem is to keep silent."
Tim:"_____. Silence may kill our friendship."
A. That's a great idea **B.** That's not a good idea
C. I'm not wrong **D.** Yes, I think much

Question 28. Julia and Phoebe is talking about Peter.
Julia:"Peter was born and brought up in Hastings and he must know it very well."
Phoebe:"_____.He even couldn't tell me where to have some street food there."
A. I can't agree with you more. **B.** You must be right.
C. I'm of the opposite opinion **D.** I don't think that's a good idea

Question 29. Sarah and Kathy are talking about bad habits of children
Sarah:"Children under ten shouldn't stay up late to play computer games."
Kathy:" ."
A. I don't quite agree with you **B.** Yes,I share your opinion.
C. You are absolute right. **D.** Surely,they shouldn't

Question 30. Tom and Linda are talking about jobs they would like to choose.
Tom:"I think working as a doctor is a challenging job."**Linda:**"_____"
A. It's a good idea. **B.** Not at all.
C. I'm sorry,but I agree with you. **D.** That's exactly what I think.

Question 31. Nancy and James are talking about their school days.
Nancy:"I think school days are the best time of our lives."
James:".We had sweet memories together then."
A. A.bsolutely **B.** That's nonsense **C.** I'm afraid so **D.** I doubt it

Question 32. Jennifer and Katherine are having a discussion about supermarkets or traditional markets.
Jennifer:"I believe that supermarkets are much better than traditional markets."
Katherine:" _____. Each has its own features."
A. I couldn't agree with you more **B.** That's completely true
C. I disagree with you **D.** I can't help thinking the same

Question 33. Maria and Alex are talking about the environment**.**
Maria:"Our environment is getting more and more polluted.Do you think so?"
Alex:"_____ It's really worrying."
A. I'll think about that. **B.** I don't agree
C. I can't agree with you more **D.** I don't think so.

Question 34. John and Mary are talking about online learning.
John:"Online learning is useful and convenient." ."
Mary:"_____. Nowadays,more and more students are using this type of education."
A. You're wrong **B.** It's not true
C. I don't quite agree **D.** You can say that again

Question 35. Two students are talking about the school curriculum.
Ted:"Swimming should be made part of the school curriculum."
Kate:"_____.It is an essential life skill."
A. Oh,that's a problem. **B.** Not at all.
C. I can't agree with you more. **D.** You can make it.

Question 36. David and Tim are talking about films.
David:"In my opinion,action films are really exciting."
Tim:" _____. They always give me thrills."

A. That's wrong. **B.** I couldn't agree more.
C. What nonsense! **D.** You shouldn't say that.

Question 37. Gini and Adrian are talking about a book they have read lately.
Gini:"That wasn't an interesting book."

Adrian:"_____.I couldn't go further than chapter 2."
A. I think it will get better and better **B.** Yes,it gave me much information
C. You can say that again **D.** No,it was fascinating

Question 38. Samuel is talking to Lan about volunteer work.
Samuel:"I think we should do some local volunteer work this summer."
Lan:"_____.Some people in our neighbourhood really need help."
A. That's not a good choice **B.** I agree with you
C. I don't agree with you **D.** You should think of it again

Question 39. Fiona and Lan are talking about hunting wild animals.
Fiona:"I think hunting wild animals should be banned."
Lan:"_____.Many wild animals are in danger of extinction."
A. That's for sure **B.** No problem
C. You're wrong **D.** I disagree completely

Question 40. Two students are talking about the school curriculum.
Ted:"Swimming should be made part of the school curriculum."
Kate:"_____.It is an essential life skill."
A. Oh,that's a problem **B.** I can't agree with you more
C. Not at all **D.** You can make it

Question 41. Jenny and Jimmy are talking about university education.
Jenny:"I think having a university degree is the only way to succeed in life."
Jimmy:"_____.There are successful people without a degree."
A. That's life **B.** That's all right
C. I don't quite agree **D.** I can't agree more

Question 42. Nancy and James are talking about their school days.
Nancy:"I think school days are the best time of our lives."
James:"_____.We had sweet memories together then."
A. I'm afraid so **B.** A.bsolutely **C.** That's nonsense **D.** I doubt it

Question 43. Silas is talking to his roommate,Salah,about the Olympic Games.
Silas:"Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"
Salah:"_____.We can't afford such a big event."
A. You can say that again **B.** I can't agree with you more
C. Yes,you're right **D.** No,I don't think so

Question 44. Sophie and Peter are talking about social distancing.
Sophie:"Social distancing helps to reduce and slow transmission of disease"
Peter:"_____.Everyone stays at home,so there will be less contact to get infected."
A. I couldn't agree less **B.** I couldn't agree more
C. Don't say anything about it **D.** I like your idea

Question 45. Mike and Joe are talking about the pandemic.
Mike:"I think social distancing is essential in reducing the risk of infection."
Joe:"_____.Wearing masks is also of great help."
A.Who knows? **B.** No,I don't think so
C. Yes,please. **D.** I totally agree with you

Question 46. Nam And Lan are talking about the jobs which only men or women can do.
Nam:"Do you think that there are any jobs which only men or only women can or should do?"
Lan:"_____."
A. Men are better at certain jobs than women.
B. I agree.This really depends on their physical strengths and preferences
C. Women and men should cooperate with each other.
D. Men are often favoured in certain jobs.

CÂU MỜI/ KHEN/ XIN PHÉP

Question 1. George offers to carry Janet's bags when meeting her on his way home.
George:**"Can I help you with your bags.They look heavy."**Janet:"_____"
A. That's a good idea. **B.** Thanks but no!
C. Let me think. **D.** A.ctually,I'm fine.Thanks!

Question 2. David offers to Anna go hiking with him.
David:"Would you like to go hiking with us." **Anna:**"_____"
A. I'd love to,but I don't feel well today. **B.** No,I don't like
C. I hate to go hiking **D.** Yes,I'd like

Question 3. Ben is talking to a school staff at the registration office.
Ben:"I would like to register for a class today. "**Staff:**"_____."
A. I hope that you are doing well with the course **B.** Well,what class would you like to take?
C. There are two classes that are still open. **D.** Enjoy your life at the college,dear.

Question 4.David is talking to Linda after a party.
David:"Would you like me to give you a ride home?" **Linda:**"_____"
A. That'd be great,thanks. **B.** Sorry,you're not my type.
C. Yes,I'm riding home now **D.** No,thanks.I don't like riding.

Question 5. Mark is expressing his thanks for Jane's present on his birthday
Mark:"Thank you so much for your beautiful flowers."**Jane:**"_____."
A. It's nice of you to do so **B.** I'd like your words
C. It's all right **D.** Yes,you're welcomed

Question 6. Two friends are talking about the plan for tonight.
Jack:"_____" -**Lee:**"I'd love to.Thank you."
A. Would you like to go to the new coffee shop with me?
B. What would you do if you can afford a new car?
C. Would you like a cake?
D. Why do you spend so much time playing games?

Question 7. Joanna is inviting Sally to go out with her.
Joanna:"Well,would you like to go out for dinner?" -**Sally:**"_____"
A. Yes,I'd love to. **B.** How do you feel about it?
C. Shall we go out tonight? **D.** I love going out.

Question 8. Mary and Alice are talking on the phone.
Mary:"Let's go out this evening."**Alice**:"_____"
A. Not at all. **B.** Good idea! **C.** My pleasure. **D.** You're welcome.

Question 9.Brian is talking to John in his house.
Brian:"Would you like coffee or fruit-juice?" **John:**"_____."
A. I couldn't agree more **B.** Yes,I'd like to
C. No,I've no choice **D.** I'd prefer coffee,please

Question 10. Tom is inviting Linda to his birthday party.
Tom:"Would you like to come to my birthday party next week?"**Linda:**"_____"
A. Why not? **B.** Yes,I'd love to. **C.** I don't think so. **D.** No,I'd love to.

Question 11. Silas is talking to his roommate,Salah,about the Olympic Games.
Silas:"Do you think our country can host the Olympic Games some day in the future?"
Salah:"_____.We can't afford such a big event."
A. No,I don't think so **B.** You can say that again
C. I can't agree with your more **D.** Yes,you're right

Question 12. Hoa is talking to Mai,her best friend,in the classroom.
Hoa:"Shall we go boating tomorrow?"
Mai:"_____.The weather report says a storm is coming"
A. That's a deal **B.** That's a good idea **C.** I'm afraid we can't **D.** Sure

Question 13. Tom is inviting Linda to his birthday party.
Tom:"Would you like to come to my birthday party next week?"**Linda:**"_____''
A. Why me? **B.** Sure,I'd love to. **C.** I don't think so. **D.** No,I'd love to.
Question 14.Tom and Mary are having lunch in the restaurant.
Tom:"Would you like some more chicken?"**Mary:**"_____.I'm full".
A. Yes,please. **B.** No,thanks. **C.** Yes,I would. **D.** No,I wouldn't.
Question 15.Janet wants to invite Susan to go to the cinema.
Janet:"Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?" **Susan:**"_____."
A. I don't agree,I'm afraid **B.** You're welcome
C. That would be great **D.** I feel very bored
Question 16. Jenny and Kathy are arranging to see a new film.
Jenny:"Why don't you come over and see the new film with me?" **Kathy:**"_____."
A. Great! I'd love to **B.** Oh,I'm afraid so
C. You're welcome. **D.** I didn't realise that.
Question 17. Joe and Linda are planning a night out.
Joe:"Let's go out for dinner tonight." **Linda:**"_____."
A. That's a good idea **B.** Good luck! **C.** Don't worry **D.** You're welcome
Question 18. Hoa is talking to Mai,her best friend,in the classroom.
Hoa:"Shall we go boating tomorrow?"
Mai:"_____.The weather report says a storm is coming"
A. That's a deal **B.** That's a good idea
C. Sure **D.** I'm afraid we can't
Question 19.Janet wants to invite Susan to go to the cinema.
Janet:"Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"
Susan:"_____."
A. I don't agree,I'm afraid **B.** You're welcome
C. That would be great **D.** I feel very bored
Question 20.Mike and Laura are talking about their plan for the weekend.
Mike:"Why don't we go out for a change at the weekend."
Laura:"_____"
A. Come off it! **B.** That's great! **C.** How come? **D.** I hate to differ
Question 21. **Teacher**:"You've written a much better essay this time."**Jannet**:" _____"
A. Writing? Why? **B.** Thank you.It's really encouraging.
C. You're welcome **D.** What did you say? I'm so shy.
Question 22. Mr.Collin is talking to Brian.
Mr.Collin:"You've been making very good progress.I'm proud of you!"
Brian:" ___"
A. No problem. **B.** Don't worry about it!
C. Everything's alright.Thank you. **D.** I really appreciate you saying that.
Question 23. Alice and Peter are talking with each other about a sport competition.
Alice:"I won the high jump yesterday."**Peter:**"_____."
A. It's a small thing **B.** That's all
C. C.ongratulations to you **D.** I hope so
Question 24. David is talking to Mary about her hairstyle.
David:"Your hairstyle is terrific!"**Mary:**"_____"
A. Yes,all right **B.** I really appreciate you saying that.
C. Never mention it **D.** Thanks,but I'm afraid
Question 25.James:"Do you know that many inventions were inspired by the natural world?"
Anna:"_____."
A. Of course.You're right. **B.** There is no hope about it.
C. Well,that sounds interesting. **D.** Yes,I couldn't agree more.
Question 26."Mum.I've got 600 on the TOEFL test" "_____"
A. Good way! **B.** Good job! **C.** you are right **D.** Oh,hard luck!

Question 27."Our team has just won the last football match" "_____"
A. Well,that's very surprising! **B.** Good idea.Thanks for the news
C. Yes,I guess it's very good **D.** Yes,it's our pleasure
Question 28.Mary:" Thank a lot for your help" **John:**"_____"
A. my delight **B.** my excitement **C.** my happiness **D.** my pleasure
Question 29.Lora:"Your new blouse looks gorgeous,Helen!" **Helen:**"_____."
A. It's up to you **B.** I'd rather not
C. Thanks,I bought it at Macy's **D.** You can say that again
Question 30."Why don't we visit the Happy Mind Charity Centre this weekend?" – "_____"
A. Because it is so useful. **B.** That's a good idea!
C. I'll tell you about this centre. **D.** Until next time.
Question 31."Let's go to the zoo this Sunday." – "Oh,."
A. Good idea **B.** I don't **C.** Why's that? **D.** I need it
Question 32."You look so nice today.I like your new style." - "_____"
A. It's nice of you to say so. **B.** Shall I ? Thanks.
C. Oh,well done. **D.** I feel interesting to hear that.
Question 33.Janet:"Do you feel like going camping with our family this weekend?"
Susan:"_____."
A. You're welcome **B.** That would be great
C. I feel very bored **D.** I don't agree,I'm afraid
Question 34.Laura:"What a lovely house you have!"**Maria:**"_____."
A. Thank you.Hope you will drop in **B.** I think so
C. No problem **D.** Of course not,it's not costly
Question 35."Let's meet for a coffee tonight." "_____"
A. I hope not **B.** I'm afraid I can't **C.** Yes,let's **D.** Yes,thank you
Question 36. Alice:"What shall we do this evening?"- Carol:"_____"
A. Oh,that's good **B.** Sure
C. No problem **D.** Let's go out for dinner
Question 37."Do you feel like going to the stadium this afternoon?" "_____"
A. I don't agree.I'm afraid **B.** I feel very bored
C. You're welcomed **D.** That would be great
Question 38." _____ going on a picnic this weekend? " That's great !"
A. Why don't we **B.** Would you like **C.** How about **D.** Let's
Question 39. What an attractive hair style you have got,Mary!- _____
A. Thank you very much.I am afraid **C.** You are telling a lie
B. Thank you for your compliment **D.** I don't like your sayings
Question 40. You look great in this new dress.- _____.
A. With pleasure **B.** Not at all
C. I am glad you like it **D.** Do not say anything about it
Question 41. How well you are playing!- _____.
A. Say it again.I like to hear your words **C.** I think so.I am proud of myself
B. Thank you too much **D.** Many thanks.That is a nice compliment
Question 42."Let's go out and have a drink,shall we?"" Yes. _____"
A. Go first,please **B.** I'll follow you **C.** After you,Sir **D.** We shall
Question 43." I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday,Mr.Smith."" _____."
A. Oh,no,let's not **B.** I'd rather stay at home
C. I'm sorry,but I have other plans. **D.** Oh,no.That'll be too much trouble
Question 44. A.Will you stay for lunch? **B.** Sorry,_____.My brother is coming to see me.
A. I mustn't **B.** I can't **C.** I needn't **D.** I won't
Question 46."What about having a drink?""**_____**"
A. Good idea **B.** Help yourself **C.** Go ahead,please **D.** Me,too
Question 47."Why don't we take a little break?""**_____**"

A. Didn't we? **B.** Why not? **C.** Why do we? **D.** Yes.We do.

Question 48. David:"You've got a beautiful dress" - **Anna:**"_____"

A. I do **B.** You too

C. Okay **D.** Thanks your compliment

Question 49. Mary:"That's a very nice skirt you're wearing. -"**Julia**:" _____ "

A. That's nice **B.** I like it **C.** That's all right **D.** I'm glad you like it

Question 49. "Would you like to go out for dinner?" - "_____"

A. Yes, sure. **B.** I hope so **C.** I'm alright **D.** Good job!

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 16: ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Nhận dạng, tìm câu để làm (Cố gắng lấy 2/3 câu đúng, suy luận tốt + may mắn thì 3/3).

- Câu Lỗi Chia thì của Động từ. Có dấu hiệu của thì (**yesterday/ last/ ago/ now/ already/ ...)** Động từ chia sai

- Câu hòa hợp giữa Danh từ và Đại từ thay thế.

nhận dạng. p.án có **"it/ its/ their/ them/ his/ her/ this/ that/ these/ those/ ..."** không hòa hợp với 1 danh từ phía trước Chọn "**it/ its/ their/ them/ his/ her/ this/ that/ these/ those/ ..."**

Học thuộc hết các đại từ thay thế

- Câu còn lại. **từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn**. p.án toàn là Từ vựng (Loại tất cả các p.án thuộc về ngữ pháp. giới từ, mạo từ, ...) k xét đc thì khoanh lụi ☺

BÀI TẬP ÁP DỤNG

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

Question 1. We must develop more rapid,responsible systems for dealing with online messages.

A. develop **B.** responsible **C.** dealing **D.** messages

Question 2. Some manufacturers are not only raising their prices but also decreasing the production of its products.

A. raising **B.** but **C.** decreasing **D.** its

Question 3. Mrs.Mai and her friends plan to attend the light festival now.

A. and **B.** her friends **C.** plan **D.** to attend

Question 4. Every year,a large proportion of students took part in the university entrance examination.

A. large **B.** students **C.** took **D.** the

Question 5. Some students discussed our choices of universities during break time yesterday.

A. discussed **B.** our **C.** of **D.** during

Question 6. A considerate amount of time and effort has gone into this exhibition.

A. considerate **B.** time **C.** effort **D.** gone into

Question 7. Two hours ago,the train leaves Ho Chi Minh city for Ha Noi.

A. hours **B.** leaves **C.** city **D.** for

Question 8. The International Red Cross has their headquarters in Geneva,Switzerland.

A. International **B.** has **C.** their **D.** in

Question 9. Covid-19,a highly communicative disease,will wreak havoc on a massive scale unless necessary prevention measures are implemented.

A. communicative **B.** wreak **C.** massive **D.** implement

Question 10. Last week,I go to the supermarket in the city centre with my mother after I had finished my homework.

A. go **B.** with **C.** in **D.** had finished

Question 11. In different parts of the world,elephants are still hunted for its ivory tusks.

A. different **B.** of **C.** are **D.** its

Question 12. In Italy public opinion as a whole was favourite to the visit,especially as it was not considered an obstacle to the protected increase of the army and navy

A. as a whole **B.** favourite **C.** especially **D.** as

Question 13. We should remember that all these things have been discovered by way of rigorous analysis and exhausted experience,not by intuition.

A. should remember **B.** have been discovered **C.** rigorous **D.** exhausted

Question 14. They meet their friends at the movie theater last week.

A. meet **B.** friends **C.** movie **D.** week

Question 15. She prepared everything for the party all by itself.It was so tiring.

A. prepared **B.** for **C.** itself **D.** tiring

Question 16. Not surprisingly,parents who show antipathy toward their child are also more likely to be emotionally or physically negligible and abusive.

A. surprisingly **B.** toward **C.** likely to **D.** negligible

Question 17. My mother and her friends always went out together every weekend

A. and **B.** friends **C.** went **D.** together

Question 18. He is a handsome,intelligent and friendly student in her school.

A. is **B.** intelligent **C.** friendly **D.** in her

Question 19. They have carried exhausting research into the effects of smartphone on schoolchildren's behaviour and their academic performance

A. exhausting **B.** into **C.** behaviour **D.** academic performance

Question 20. Last month,my mother makes more than 20 dresses and sold all of them.

A. month **B.** makes **C.** dresses **D.** sold

Question 21. Many living organisms depend largely on the environment for the satisfaction of its needs.

A. Many **B.** on **C.** satisfaction **D.** its

Question 22. Government should see WHO's Disease Outbreak News to get up-to-date information on the impact of COVID-19 virus variety on the effectiveness of the different vaccines.

A. Outbreak **B.** up-to-date **C.** variety **D.** different

Question 23. Did you invited them to your wedding party last week?

A. Did **B.** invited **C.** your **D.** party

Question 24. All the teachers paid the student compliments on their performance in the English-speaking contest.

A. All **B.** paid **C.** their **D.** in

Question 25. Nutritious disorders can affect any system in the body and the senses of sight,taste,and smell.

A. Nutritious **B.** affect **C.** senses **D.** smell

Question 26. Peter and David are playing the piano in the living room in the morning yesterday

A. are **B.** the **C.** in **D.** living

Question 27. Upon reaching the destination,a number of personnel are expected to change its reservations and proceed to Hawaii.

A. reaching **B.** are **C.** its **D.** proceed

Question 28. Nam is called for a job interview five days ago.

A. is **B.** for **C.** interview **D.** days

Question 29. In the past,women were forced to stay at home to take care of her children.

A. past **B.** were **C.** to take **D.** her

Question 30. Her grief for her dead husband was somewhat alleviated after she had heard my comfortable words.

A. grief **B.** dead **C.** alleviated **D.** comfortable

Question 31. Her uncle comes to visit her family last summer holiday.

A. comes **B.** visit **C.** family **D.** holiday

Question 32. Young children are advised to participate in community activities to improve his social skills.

A. are advised **B.** in **C.** activities **D.** his

Question 33. The citizens were seething with contentment over the municipal authority's recent changes to the transport system.

A. seething **B.** contentment **C.** municipal **D.** changes

Question 34. Before creating the telegraph,Samuel Morse made their living as a painter.

A. a **B.** creating **C.** their **D.** as

Question 35. Yesterday the world witness perhaps the most significant Grand Slam final in history.

A. the **B.** witness **C.** in **D.** final

Question 36. The writer has simplified the wording of the text to make it more comprehensive to the average reader.

A. wording **B.** average **C.** comprehensive **D.** make

Question 37. Jane and Kate flew to Paris to visit her grandma,and to see Eiffel Tower.

A. flew **B.** her **C.** to see **D.** to visit

Question 38. They have carried exhausting research into the effects of smartphone on schoolchildren's behaviour and their academic performce

A.exhausting **B.** into **C.** academic performce **D.** behaviour

Question 39. My alarm rings at 6 o'clock every morning.Therefore,I always went to school on time.

A. every **B.** Therefore **C.** went **D.** rings

Question 40. We are going to visit our grandparents when we will finish our final exams.

A. are going to **B.** our **C.** when **D.** will finish

Question 41.Ozone has his origin in a number of sources,a prime one being the automobile engine.

A. his **B.** prime **C.** being **D.** the

Question 42. It took the spouses five years to discover that their tastes were diverging and their tempers were incompatible.

A. spouses **B.** tastes **C.** diverging **D.** incompatible

Question 43. Every year,a large proportion of students took part in the university entrance examination.

A. large **B.** students **C.** took **D.** the

Question 44. Some students discussed our choices of universities during break time yesterday.

A. discussed **B.** our **C.** of **D.** t during he

Question 45. A considerate amount of time and effort has gone into this exhibition.

A. considerate **B.** time **C.** effort **D.** gone into

Question 46. We should remember that all these things have been discovered by way of rigorous analysis and exhausted experience,not by intuition.

A. should remember **B.** have been discovered **C.** rigorous **D.** exhausted

Question 47. If you die without a will, only a husband, wife, children and blood relations are entitled to inherit your property.

A. If **B.** without **C.** relations **D.** to inherit

Question 48. My alarm rings at 6 o'clock every morning. Therefore, I always went to school on time.

A. every **B.** Therefore **C.** went **D.** rings

Question 49. After graduating from Columbia in 2003,he becomes a scholar,travelling to Oxford.

A. graduating **B.** becomes **C.** scholar **D.** travelling

Question 50. Jellyfish are not harmless since its sting can cause a serious allergic reaction in some people.

A. harmless **B.** its **C.** cause **D.** allergic

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 17: WORD FORMS (TỪ LOẠI)

A. Nhận dạng từ loại

Word form	Ending
Adj	**-al, -ic, -ive, -ous, -y** **- ful, -ble, -less** **(Note:** Tìm Adj bằng cách tìm từ có "**-ly**" rồi bỏ "**ly**" □ Adj
N	**-ness, -tion, -sion, -ment, -ship, -ty** **-or, -er, -ist**
V	**en-, -en, -ise, -ize, -ate**
Adv	Adj **+ ly**

B. Trật tự từ

STT	Quy tắc	Ví dụ
1	**Tobe (am/is/are/was/were) + ADJ** **Sau look, seem, get, become, find, make,... + ADJ** **(**ít gặp**)**	The book is so interesting that I can't put it down. She looks happier than yesterday.
2	**V + Adv**	He runs more quickly than me.
3	**- a/an/the + (**adj**) + N** **- my/your/our/his/her/their/its +** (adj) **+ N** **- this/that/these/those) +** (adj) **+ N** **- some/any/many/much +** (adj) **+ N** **- Cụm N1 + in/on/of/... + Cụm N2**	The development of industry causes air pollution. He failed the exam because of his laziness. This machine has been out of order. There are many people waiting for the last bus.
4	**Khi có "and/or/but" thì hai vế cân nhau**	The International Red Cross helps

	(cùng chức năng từ loại/ngữ pháp/ngữ nghĩa)	people in need without any discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, class or political opinions.

PRACTICE

Question 1.Many librarians and teachers are now accepting graphic novels as proper literature for children as they_____young people and motivate them to read.
A. attract **B.** attractively **C.** attraction **D.** attractive

Question 2.People tend to be unaware of the messages they are sending to others.So,it is_____to consider your own body language before dealing with people from other cultures.
A. usefully **B.** use **C.** usefulness **D.** useful

Question 3.Candidates are advised to dress formally to make a good_____on job interviewers.
A. impress **B.** impressively **C.** impression **D.** impressive

Question 4.The new song has_____been selected for Euro 2016.
A. officially **B.** official **C.** office **D.** officer

Question 5.Many species of plants and animals are in_____of extinction.
A. dangerous **B.** endangered **C.** danger **D.** dangerously

Question 6.With his good sense of humour,Martin is quite_____with the students.
A. popularly **B.** popular **C.** popularise **D.** popularity

Question 7.Many Vietnamese people _____ their lives for the revolutionary cause of the nation
A. sacrifice **B.** sacrificed **C.** sacrificial **D.** sacrificially

Question 8.Most of us would maintain that physical _____ does not play a major part in how we react to the people we meet.
A. attract **B.** attractive **C.** attractiveness **D.** attractively

Question 9.This book is not really _____.It is a waste of money buying it.
A. inform **B.** information **C.** informative **D.** informatively

Question 10.The wedding day was_____chosen by the parents of the groom.
A. careless **B.** careful **C.** carefully **D.** carelessly

Question 11.To Americans,it is impolite to ask someone about age,_____and salary.
A. many **B.** married **C.** marrying **D.** marriage

Question 12.In the past people believed that women's roles as mothers and wives are _____.
A. nature **B.** natural **C.** naturism **D.** naturalist

Question 13.How many means of_____do you use on a regular basis?
A. communication **B.** communicating **C.** communicator **D.** communicative

Question 14.The girl seems to be more _____
A. confine **B.** confident **C.** confidently **D.** confidence

Question 15.I think mobile phones are_____for people of all ages.
A. usage **B.** use **C.** usefully **D.** useful

Question 16.Swimming produces both_____and physical benefits.
A. psychology **B.** psychological **C.** psychologist **D.** psychologically

Question 17.It is not always easy to make a good_____at the last minute.
A. decide **B.** decision **C.** decisive **D.** decisively

Question 18.Cultural _____ can be found in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift.
A. differences **B.** different **C.** differently **D.** Differ

Question 19.The job market is constantly changing due to innovative technology and new_____.

A. competition **B.** competitively **C.** competitive **D.** compete

Question 20.I think mobile phones are_____for people of all ages.

A. usage **B.** use **C.** usefully **D.** useful

Question 21. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with ____.

A. extinct **B.** extinction **C.** extinctive **D.** extinctly

Question 22. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than _____ rates found in the fossil record.

A. nature **B.** natural **C.** naturally **D.** naturalness

Question 23.Not many people find reading more _____ than watching TV.

A. interest **B.** interested **C.** interesting **D.** interestingly

Question 24.To become a novelist,you need to be _____.

A. imagine **B.** imagination **C.** imaginative **D.** imaginarily

Question 25.They are going to _____ the pool to 1.8 meter.

A. deep **B.** depth **C.** deepen **D.** deeply

Question 26.Life on earth would come to an end if the ___ were destroyed.

A. environment **B.** environmental

C. environmentally **D.** environmentalist

Question 27.She sent me a _____ letter thanking me for my invitation.

A. polite **B.** politely **C.** politeness **D.** impoliteness

Question 28.Mr.Timpson's behavior and comments on occasions were inappropriate and fell below the _____ standards.

A. accept **B.** acceptable **C.** acceptance **D.** accepting

Question 29. The interviewer gave his consent to John's _____ for work and promised to give him a job.

A. keen **B.** keenly **C.** keener **D.** Keenness

Question 30. It is _____ to fail a job interview,but try again.

A. disappoint **B.** disappointing **C.** disappointedly **D.** disappointment

Question 31. It is often a good idea to start with small,easily _____ goals.

A. achieve **B.** achievement **C.** achievable **D.** achiever

Question 32. Henry was a studious student.He needed no _____ to work hard.

A. encourage **B.** encouraging **C.** encouragement **D.** encouraged

Question 33. During the time of economic reforms,the economy has grown _____ with only a few major setbacks.

A. constant **B.** constantly **C.** constants **D.** constancy

Question 34. Many teenagers show signs of anxiety and _____ when being asked about their future.

A. depress **B.** depression **C.** depressing **D.** depressed

Question 35. Constant _____ of attack makes everyday life dangerous here.

A. threat **B.** threaten **C.** threatening **D.** threateningly

Question 36. No one can predict the future exactly.Things may happen _____.

A. expected **B.** unexpected **C.** expectedly **D.** unexpectedly

Question 37. Can you make a _____ estimate of how much our expedition in the desert may be?

A. rough **B.** roughly **C.** roughing **D.** roughen

Question 38. After Peter had returned from the Sahara desert,he was confined to bed by a _____ disease.

A. mystery **B.** mysterious **C.** mysteriously **D.** mysteriousness

Question 39. Don't read that book.It's _____.

A. bore **B.** boredom **C.** boring **D.** bored

Question 40. English is the most_used language in the world.

A. wider **B.** widest **C.** width **D.** widely

Question 41. He cycled_and had an accident.

A. careful **B.** careless **C.** carefully **D.** carelessly

Question 42. Sometimes it is _____ to find suitable books for our children.

A. difficult **B.** difficulty **C.** difficultly **D.** difficulties

Question 43.A book may be evaluated by a reader or professional writer to create a book _____.

A. review **B.** reviewing **C.** reviewer **D.** reviewed

Question 44. Read the book _____ and you can find the information you need.

A. care **B.** careful **C.** carefulness **D.** carefully

Question 45. To become a novelist,you need to be _____.

A. imagine **B.** imagination **C.** imaginative **D.** imaginarily

Question 46. They are going to _____ the pool to 1.8 meter.

A. deep **B.** depth **C.** deepen **D.** deeply

Question 47. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a _____.

A. penalty **B.** penalize **C.** penal **D.** penalization

Question 48. Not many places at the universities are left,so choice is on a severe _____.

A. limiting **B.** limitation **C.** delimitation **D.** limited

Question 49.I am so _____ that I cannot say anything,but keep silent.

A. nerve **B.** nervous **C.** nervously **D.** nervousness

Question 50._____ speaking,I do not really like my present job.

A. Honest **B.** Honesty **C.** Honestly **D.** Dishonest

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 18: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS
TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA TRÁI NGHĨA

Exercise 1. ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions.***

1. I'm becoming increasingly **absent-minded.**Last week,I locked myself out of my house twice.

A. being considerate of things **B.** remembering to do right things

C. forgetful of one's past **D.** often forgetting things

2. For calculating a calendar, it is **convenient** to use the tropical solar year.

A. practical **B.** critical **C.** necessary **D.** appropriate

3. The medical community continues to **make progress** in the fight against cancer.

A. speed **B.** expect more **C.** do better **D.** treat better

4. As all of us cannot be **available** today, let's put off the discussion till later.

A. present for the event **B.** scheduled for the event

C. arranged for the event **D.** appointed for the event

5. As the enemy forces were so **overwhelming**, our troops had to retreat to a safer position.

A. powerful **B.** dreadful **C.** overflowing **D.** outgrowing

6. We oppose this war,as we would do any other war which created an environmental **catastrophe**.

A. pollution **B.** disaster **C.** convention **D.** epidemic

7. Relaxation therapy teaches one not to **fret over** small problems.

A. get involved in **B.** worry about **C.** look for **D.** get angry about

8. The 1923 earthquake in Japan killed about 200,000 people and left countless **wounded** and homeless.

A. poor **B.** imprisoned **C.** suffered **D.** injured

9.The bomb **exploded** in the garage; fortunately no one hurt.

A. put on **B.** went off **C.** got out **D.** kept up

10. The **service station** at Shiel Bridge has a good range of groceries.
A. coach station **B.** railway station **C.** power station **D.** petrol station

11. They had to **delay** their trip because of the bad weather.
A. get through **B.** put off **C.** keep up with **D.** go over

12. The organization was **established** in 1950 in the USA.
A. come around **B.** set up **C.** made out **D.** put on

13. It took me a very long time to **recover from** the shock of her death.
A. turn off **B.** take on **C.** get over **D.** keep up with

14. Many young children are spending large amounts of time watching the TV without being aware of its **detriment** to their school work.
A. harm **B.** advantage **C.** support **D.** benefit

15. To prepare for your job interview,you should **jot** down your qualifications and experience as well as some important information about yourself.
A. draw **B.** place **C.** put **D.** write

16. The girls were deeply **affected** by that sentimental movie.
A. influenced **B.** sad **C.** touched **D.** annoyed

17.Helen Keller,blind and deaf from an early age,developed her sense of smell so finely that she could **identify** friends by their personal odors.
A. classify **B.** communicate with **C.** describe **D.** recognize

18.The life boat **rescued** the crew of the sinking ship.
A. picked up **B.** provided food for **C.** saved the life of **D.** looked for

19.The most important thing is to keep yourself **occupied**.
A. busy **B.** comfortable **C.** free **D.** relaxed

20.You can withdraw money from the account at any time without **penalty**.
A. loss **B.** charge **C.** punishment **D.** offense

21.**B.e careful**! The tree is going to fall.
A. Look out **B.** Look up **C.** Look on **D.** Look after

22.He did not particularly want to **play** any competitive sport.
A. use up **B.** do with **C.** take up **D.** go on

23.I just want to stay at home and watch TV and **take it easy**.
A. sleep **B.** sit down **C.** eat **D.** relax

24.The **meteorologist** said on TV that it is supposed to rain all day tomorrow.
A. astronomer **B.** TV anchor **C.** TV weatherman **D.** fortune teller

25.In the end her neighbour decided to **speak his mind**.
A. say exactly what he thought **B.** say a few words
C. have a chat **D.** are given the right to

Exercise 2. ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions.***

1.We ought to keep these proposals **secret** from the chairman for the time being.
A. lively **B.** frequented **C.** accessible **D.** revealed

2.They have not made any effort to **integrate** with the local community.
A.cooperate **B.** put together **C.** separate **D.** connect

3.There has been **insufficient** rainfall over the past two years,and farmers are having trouble.
A. adequate **B.** unsatisfactory **C.** abundant **D.** dominant

4.We offer a **speedy** and secure service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.
A. slow **B.** open **C.** unsure **D.** uninterested

5.The young are now far more **materialistic** than their precedents years ago.
A. monetary **B.** greedy **C.** spiritual **D.** object - oriented

6.One of the key to **successful** business is careful planning.
A. falling **B.** victorious **C.** faulty **D.** impossible

7.Mr.Smith’s new neighbors appear to be very **friendly**.
A. amicable **B.** inapplicable **C.** hostile **D.** futile

8.The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a **dilapidated** palace.
A. renovated **B.** regenerated **C.** furnished **D.** neglected
9.His **extravagant** ideas were never brought to fruition.
A. impressive **B.** exaggerated **C.** unacceptable **D.** practical
10.This shouldn't be too **taxing** for you.
A. comfortable **B.** demanding **C.** easy **D.** relaxing
11.The Germany's war hysteria has accounted for its people's **hostility** towards foreigners.
A. disease **B.** ceremony **C.** malaria **D.** serenity
12.He was **ostracize** by his colleagues for refusing to support the strike.
A. crucify **B.** include **C.** patronize **D.** lionize.
13.Population growth rates **vary** among regions and even among countries within the same region.
A. fluctuate **B.** stay unchanged **C.** restrain **D.** remain unstable
14.She could not hide her **dismay** at the result.
A. disappointment **B.** depression **C.** happiness **D.** pessimism
15.Certain courses are compulsory; others are **optional.**
A. voluntary **B.** free **C.** pressure **D.** mandatory
16.We offer a speedy and **secure** service of transferring money in less than 24 hours.
A. uninterested **B.** unsure **C.** slow **D.** open
17.The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the **sufferings** of wounded soldiers,civilians and prisoners of war.
A. worry and sadness **B.** pain and sorrow **C.** loss **D.** happiness
18.After five days on trial,the court found him **innocent** of the crime and he was released.
A. innovative **B.** naïve **C.** guilty **D.** benevolent
19.Mr.Brown is a very **generous** old man.He has given most of his wealth to a charity organization.
A. hospitable **B.** honest **C.** kind **D.** mean
20.In the first two decades of its existence,the cinema developed **rapidly**.
A. leisurely **B.** sluggishly **C.** weakly **D.** shortly
21.The earth is being **threatened** and the future looks bad.
A. done **B.** made **C.** defended **D.** varied
22.Thousands are going **starving** because of the failure of this year's harvest.
A. hungry **B.** poor **C.** rich **D.** full
23.I'd like to **pay some money into** my bank account.
A. withdraw some money from **B.** put some money into
C. give some money out **D.** leave some money aside
24.My little daughter would spend an **inordinate** amount of time in the shop,deciding exactly which 4 comics she was going to buy.
A. excessive **B.** limited **C.** required **D.** abundant
25.The International Organizations are going to be in a **temporary** way in the country.
A. permanent **B.** guess **C.** complicated **C.** soak

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 19: READING SKILLS
KỸ NĂNG ĐỌC HIỂU

I- BÀI ĐỌC ĐIỀN TỪ

14. Bài đọc điền từ (3c)	**- Tìm câu ĐTQH** "who/ whom/ which/ that/ when/ where": Chú ý nhìn từ **ngay đằng trước chỗ trống** xem là người hay vật + sau chỗ trống là S/ V để chọn. **- Câu lượng từ**: "other/ another/ others/ one/ every/ much/ many…" Nhìn vào từ Sau chỗ trống: **one/ every** + N số ít; **other** + N số nhiều/ N không đếm được **others**: không cần danh từ nào phía sau

	much + N không đếm đc; **many** + N số nhiều (Ns/es) **little** (*ít*) + N không đếm được **few** (*ít*) + N số nhiều **- Câu Liên từ**: dịch câu phía trước + sau, cố gắng bám và từ mình biết nghĩa, suy luận xem nghĩa 2 câu là ng.nhân- hệ quả, hay tương phản đối lập.

Passage 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

THE FUTURE OF WORK

According to a leading business consultancy, 3–14% of the global workforce will need to switch to a different occupation within the next 10-15 years, and all workers will need to adapt as their occupations (1) _____ alongside increasingly capable machines. Dr Stella Pachidi from Cambridge Judge Business School believes that some of the most fundamental changes are happening as a result of the 'algorithmication' of jobs (2) _____ are dependent on data rather than on production - the so-called knowledge economy. Algorithms are capable of learning from data to (3) _____ tasks that previously needed human judgement, such as reading legal contracts, analysing medical scans and gathering market intelligence. 'In (4) _____ cases, they can outperform humans,' says Pachidi.

'(5) _____ these enhancements are not without consequences,' says Pachidi. 'If routine cognitive tasks are taken over by AI, how do professions develop their future experts?' she asks. 'One way of learning about a job is “legitimate peripheral participation” - a novice stands next to experts and learns by observation. If this isn't happening, then you need to find new ways to learn.'

(Adapted from *Cambridge IELTS Academic 16* by Cambridge University Press)

Question 1. A. unfold	**B.** evolve	**C.** enlarge	**D.** advance
Question 2. A. who	**B.** where	**C.** whom	**D.** that
Question 3. A. conform	**B.** undertake	**C.** deal	**D.** adhere
Question 4. A. many	**B.** every	**C.** all of	**D.** much
Question 5. A. And	**B.** So	**C.** Nor	**D.** But

Passage 2

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 26 to 30.

THE BYGONE ERA

We live in an era dominated by and increasingly dependent on technological innovations. It is for this reason that younger generations find it (6) _____ impossible to envision a future devoid of the convenience and comfort they provide us with. Small wonder then that when asked to forecast what life will be like in the future, they come up with something (7) _____ sounds as if it's been taken out of a science-fiction book.

(8) _____ this description is actually not the product of an unbridled imagination. Based on the present speed at which breakthroughs are being made, it's actually a fairly accurate prediction. It looks as if technology will have the upper hand and that fully automated systems will (9) _____ for people in all areas. People will take the back seat and instead of beavering away at work we will be able to take advantage of the time made available to us to engage in more recreational activities. Utilising this time constructively will be a feat in itself. Perhaps a case of too (10) _____ of a good thing. Things might just come to the point where, from time to time, we will reminisce about the good old days.

(Adapted from *Traveller* by H.Q. Mitchell)

Question 6. A. virtually	**B.** fully	**C.** potentially	**D.** greatly
Question 7. A. what	**B.** it	**C.** that	**D.** who

Question 8. A. So **B.** But **C.** And **D.** Till
Question 9. A. emulate **B.** devise **C.** substitute **D.** duplicate
Question 10. A. a few **B.** every **C.** almost **D.** much

II. READING COMPREHENSION

1. Câu hỏi về "main ideas" (ý tưởng chính của đoạn văn)

Nó sẽ thường bắt đầu bằng những câu hỏi sau:

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
- What is the topic / subject of the passage?
- The author's main purpose in the passage is to …
- What is the main topic of this passage?
- What s the best title for the passage?
- What does the first/ second/ … paragraph discuss?
- What is the purpose of the passage?
- The most suitable title for the passage could be …

=> Ý tưởng chính của đoạn văn thường tập trung ở phần đầu của đoạn văn, do đó chúng ta nên tập trung vào phần đoạn văn đầu trong bài. Tuy nhiên, có những bài câu hỏi "**main ideas**" được đặt xuống cuối trong thứ tự các câu hỏi của bài. Với trường hợp này, ý tưởng của đoạn văn sẽ được rút ra từ việc hiểu nội dung của toàn bài. Do đó, câu này nên làm cuối cùng.

Ví dụ 1:

Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the roof of a house. According to tradition, a magpie will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing their lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

(Trích từ đề thi THPT Quốc gia 2017)

What is the passage mainly about?

A. Presents for young children's lost teeth B. Customs concerning children's new teeth
C. Animals eating children's lost teeth D. Traditions concerning children's lost teeth

=> Với câu hỏi này, chúng ta chỉ cần căn cứ vào câu đầu tiên của đoạn văn đã có thể suy ra được đáp án là D.

Ví dụ 2:

We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure. But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise.

(Trích đề minh họa 2018)

What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Different types of books B. Different kinds of reading
C. Reading as an exercise for the brain D. Reading as a pleasurable activity

=> Với câu hỏi này, chúng ta chỉ cần căn cứ vào câu đầu tiên của đoạn văn đã có thể suy ra được đáp án là D.

2. Câu hỏi về "stated details" (thông tin được nêu trong bài)

- Các câu bắt đầu bằng: According to the passage, …
- Các câu hỏi phủ định với NOT hoặc EXCEPT hoặc TRUE như:

+ Which of the following statements is NOT (TRUE) according to the passage?
+ All of the followings are bees' main sources of food EXCEPT …

=> **Cách làm**: Khi gặp câu hỏi đọc tìm chi tiết, chúng ta thực hiện theo các bước sau:

☞ **Bước 1:** Xác định "keywords" trong câu hỏi/ câu trả lời.

☞ **Bước 2:** Đọc lướt để tìm "keywords" đã xác định ở bước 1.

Notes:

- Chỉ tập trung vào tìm "keywords".
- Lướt từng hàng của bài đọc và chỉ dừng lại khi phát hiện ra "keywords"
- Đôi khi không tìm được chính xác "keywords" mà có những từ/ cụm từ đồng nghĩa/ trái nghĩa.

☞ **Bước 3:** Dừng lại khi thấy "keywords".

Đọc kỹ thông tin trước và sau "keywords" xem nó có phục vụ cho việc trả lời câu hỏi không. Nếu nó không liên quan đến câu hỏi, tiếp tục tìm lần lượt những chỗ mà "keywords" xuất hiện cho đến khi tìm ra câu trả lời cho câu hỏi.

Ví dụ 1:

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. **In Mexico and Spain**, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered guardian angels of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

(Trích từ đề thi THPTQG 2017)

According to the passage, where is a child's lost tooth thought to be taken away by a mouse?

A. In Mongolia
B. In Korea
C. In Japan and Vietnam
D. In Mexico and Spain

=> Với câu này, chúng ta chỉ cần căn cứ vào từ khóa "where, lost tooth, taken away by a mouse".

Sau đó gióng thông tin trong bài, chúng ta đã có thể chọn được đáp án là D.

Ví dụ 2:

Marriage was not so much a romantic love story but a business transaction, or deal. Most marriages were arranged between parents while their children were still very young. It was the custom that the fathers made the decision on whom their children were going to marry. The mothers had little say in it since they rarely made any decisions outside the household. The fathers would meet to arrange the wedding date and the money given for the bride on her wedding date. The more money and land a girl had, the more chances she had to marry well. Therefore, it was important that her father choose the **bridegroom** very well. Usually, it was someone who came from a good family or who was rich too. It was very unlikely that people married outside their social class.

(Trích từ đề minh họa lần 3 năm 2017)

The author mentions all of the following in the passage EXCEPT _____ .

A. People tended to marry outside their social class
B. Men made almost all decisions inside the family
C. Marriage used to be a deal between two families
D. The wedding date was decided by the fathers

=> Với dạng câu hỏi đúng/ sai, có/ không thì ta có hai cách làm. Cách 1 là ta gióng từng đáp án vào thông tin trong bài xem có hay không, đúng hay sai. Ví dụ, với câu này, chúng ta căn cứ vào câu cuối của đoạn văn "It was very unlikely that people married outside their social class."

=> Đáp án là A.

3. Câu hỏi tìm mối liên hệ

☞ Các loại câu hỏi đọc tìm mối liên hệ:

- What does the word "abc" refer to?

- The word “abc” refers to “_____”

 Cách làm:

Bước 1: Tìm từ liên hệ trong bài đọc.

Bước 2: Đọc kỹ thông tin trước và sau từ đó để tìm từ/ cụm từ mà từ liên hệ có thể chỉ tới.

Những từ liên hệ thường nằm ở những câu phía trước.

Bước 3: + Tìm được từ/ cụm từ đúng => chọn câu trả lời.

+ Thử thay thế từ liên hệ bằng từ/ cụm từ đã cho xem có hợp lý không?

 Ví dụ 3:

“Marriage nowadays is a choice people make on their own, but this has not always been the case in society. Thousands of years ago, the average lifespan was shorter than it is today. A man usually lived until he was about 40 years old, while women died even sooner because of childbirth. There were many wars and illnesses, and people had to protect themselves by having more children while they were still young. The parents lived through their children.”

(Trích từ đề minh họa lần 3, 2017)

The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. marriage B. a choice C. society D. the average lifespan

=> Căn cứ vào thông tin phía trước của từ “it”: “Thousands of years ago, the average lifespan was shorter than **it** is today.”

(Hàng nghìn năm trước, tuổi thọ trung bình ngắn hơn bây giờ.)

Do đó, “it” = “the average lifespan” nên đáp án là D.

BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

Passage 1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Despite predictions that the traditional media were going to disappear in the internet age, newspapers, the radio and television have managed to survive. However, their survival has come at a price. Digital technology has given birth to social media, tools that allow ordinary people to create, share and exchange information without the need for the usual news channels. Moreover, social media is also attracting a large share of advertisers' money away from the traditional media. As a result, newspapers, the radio and television are always looking for ways to hurt their new rival and they are more than happy to publish stories that play on people's fears about how untrustworthy and unsafe social media is.

As all football fans know, the sports media has to work harder between matches to fill their pages and sites. The most popular method of doing this is by **speculating** about the players that clubs might buy or sell, especially talented foreigners. However, many readers often suspect that these stories are the products of lazy journalism and, if not completely false, contain very little truth and a lot of exaggeration. One Irish football fan decided to find out by using social media to invent Masal Bugduv, a sixteen-year old football superstar from the small Eastern European country of Moldova. The fan set up a Wikipedia page for the player that explained that Bugduv had already played for his national team and that his nickname was 'Massi'. He then wrote false press agency stories that claimed Bugduv would soon join Arsenal and sent them to sports blogs. The blogs accepted the stories as true, but the big surprise came when The Times newspaper included an article entitled Football's Top 50 Rising Stars. At number thirty on the list was 'Moldova's finest', sixteen-year-old Masal Bugduv, who had been linked with Arsenal and 'plenty of other top clubs as well.'

While most people would agree that the traditional press should warn people about the dangers of new technology, it is also good to know that social media can expose the unprofessional practices of some journalists. The more **they** zoom in on each other's unacceptable practices, the better for the readers.

(Adapted from *Solutions* 3rd Edition by Tim Falla and Paul A Davies)

Question 1. Which could be the best title for the passage?
A. Moving away from 'Massi' journalism. **B.** Who can you trust?
C. Media Wars: Social vs Traditional. **D.** It's all about the reader.
Question 2. The word '**speculating**' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. confirming **B.** emphasizing **C.** guessing **D.** exaggerating
Question 3. According to paragraph 2, which aspect was it that the Times newspaper got wrong about Masal Bugduv?
A. His nickname was not actually 'Massi'.
B. He had not really been linked with a move to Arsenal.
C. He hadn't actually starred for his national team.
D. He did not even really exist.
Question 4. The word '**they**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
A. dangers **B.** social media **C.** practices **D.** journalists
Question 5. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
A. Traditional media outlets often have a conflict of interest when posting about safety concerns with social media.
B. Sports journalists prefer to publish stories about talented foreigners over domestic stars because they gain more interest.
C. Most stories surrounding football transfers are products of lazy journalism.
D. Many more traditional news journalists have been exposed for their unprofessional practices since the 'Masal Budguv' story

Passage 2

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is in the south-east of the country. Edinburgh is situated on the coast, and the beautiful, green Pentland hills are not far from the city centre. Castle Rock stands in the centre of Edinburgh and is the best place for fantastic views of the city. With a population of almost half a million people, the city is an exciting mix of traditional and modern.

The first stop for most visitors to the city is the castle on Castle Rock. It is certainly worth a visit and the area nearby is full of shops that sell whisky and tartans to the tourists. Edinburgh's most famous street, the Royal Mile, runs from the castle to the Palace of Holyrood house and the Scottish Parliament. Along the street, you can see many interesting buildings and you can stop for a drink at a traditional, old Scottish pub.

During your visit, you should certainly take the time to see other parts of the city. Princess Street has lovely gardens, museums and shops. The New Town is a superb area for walking with its attractive 18th century houses, offices and churches. Finally. The Grassmarket is an old part of the city, which is full of cafés, bars and restaurants.

Edinburgh's nightlife is excellent. Clubs usually stay open until three in the morning. You can hear live music in pubs, choose from a number of first-class cinemas or go to a 'ceilidh' (a traditional Scottish dance).

The best time to come to the city is in August. Thousands of people visit the Edinburgh Festival, the world's biggest arts festival held every summer. With concerts, opera, theatre and art exhibitions, there is something for everyone. For winter visitors. Hogmanay (the Scottish New Year) is also an incredible experience that you will never forget.

(Trích mã đề 424- Đề thi THPTQG 2019)

Question 1: Which best serves as the title for the passage?
A. Famous Cities in Scotland **B.** A Description of Scotland
C. The future of Edinburgh **D.** A Destination Guide to Edinburgh
Question 2: The word "**mix**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. mess **B.** mood **C.** combination **D.** action
Question 3: The word "**It**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. the area **B.** a visit **C.** the castle **D.** the city
Question 4: According to paragraph 4, what is a 'ceilidh'?

A. It is a kind of Scottish music **B.** It is a traditional Scottish dance
C. It is the first Scottish cinema **D.** It is the name of a Scottish pub.

Question 5: According to paragraph 5, what is NOT true about the Edinburgh Festival?
A. It attracts thousands of visitors **B.** It takes place in winter
C. It offers arts performances **D.** It is a famous event

Passage 3

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Dubai is the second largest of the emirates which make up the United Arab Emirates. In the 1950s it was a tiny coastal village. Now it is a huge modern city with a population of over 700000. It offers an excellent modern lifestyle and is known around the world as a top tourist destination.

Dubai has something for everyone. Holidaymakers can enjoy a relaxing break, and people looking for adventure can find something new and exciting. The excellent hotels and facilities make it a popular place for business conferences and exhibitions.

Dubai offers many unusual holiday experiences. Visitors can go on a desert safari or drive in the sand dunes in a for-wheel drive, watch camel racing or learn how to hunt with falcons. They can also try sand skiing. More relaxing is a cruise in a wooden dhow in the Gulf or a visit to the old city markets.

There are many opportunities to take photographs. The traditional architecture is amazing, and there are many magnificent palaces and mosques. Visitors can visit a Bedouin village and see camels and herds of goats. There are beautiful desert oases and the best senses in the world.

It is said that Dubai is the shopper's paradise. Many people come to Dubai for the shopping. Visitors enjoy everything from modern malls to traditional markets. Low customs duties mean that many products are less expensive than products bought in other countries. While Dubai's official language is Arabic, many shopkeepers speak English. Bur Juman Centre and Al Ghurair Centre are places that every shopper should try.

(Trích mã đề 419- Đề thi THPTQG 2019)

Question 1: Which best serves as the title for the passage?
A. Dubai: Things to do for everyone **B.** Dubai: An Ancient City in the Desert
C. Dubai: Things to Avoid **D.** Dubai: Present and Future.

Question 2: The word "***offers***" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____
A. receives **B.** exchanges **C.** attends **D.** provides

Question 3: According to paragraph 2, why is Dubai a popular place for business conferences and exhibitions?
A. Because it has world-famous artists.
B. Because it provides new business opportunities.
C. Because it has excellent hotels and facilities.
D. Because it offers new and exciting holidays.

Question 4: The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refers to____.
A. visitors **B.** falcons
C. sand dunes **D.** holiday experiences

Question 5: According to the paragraph 5, what is NOT true about shopping in Dubai?
A. Visitors can shop in both modern malls and traditional markets.
B. Many products are cheaper than in other countries.
C. Most shopkeepers can't speak English
D. Bur Juman and Al Ghurair are popular shopping centers.

Passage 4

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 35.

Robots are useful for exploring and working in space. In particular, many robots have been sent to explore Mars. Such robots have usually looked like a box with wheels. Though these robots are useful, by their very nature they are unreliable, extremely expensive, and they break easily. Also, they cannot do very many tasks. Because of these problems, scientists have been developing a new and unusual kind of robot. These new robots move like snakes, so **they** have been given the name "snakebots."

But how can such a robot shape be made? A snakebot is built like a chain made of about thirty parts, or modules. Each module is basically the same in that they all have a small computer and a wheel to aid movement. The large computer in the "head" of the snake makes all of the modules in a snakebot work together. The modular design of the snakebot has many advantages. If one module fails, another can be added easily. Snakebot modules can also carry different kinds of tools, as well as cameras. Since each module is actually a robot in itself, one module can work apart from the rest if necessary. That is, all the modules can separate and move on their own, and then later, reconnect back into a larger robot.

Overall, the snakebot design is much simpler than that of common robots. Thus, snakebots will be much less expensive to build. For example, a robot recently sent to Mars cost over a hundred million dollars, whereas snakebots can cost as little as a few hundred dollars. With their **versatility** and affordability, snakebots seem to be the wave of the future, at least as far as space robots are concerned.

(Adapted from *Reading Challenge 3* by Casey Malarcher and Andrea Janzen)

Question 1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. A better robot. **B.** Snakes up in space.

C. The latest invention of robots: Unreliable! **D.** The demise of the future.

Question 2. The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. scientists **B.** problems **C.** newest robots **D.** usual robots

Question 3. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor which prompted the development of a new robot?

A. Conventional robots cannot be trusted. **B.** Traditional robots' prices are not cheap.

C. Traditional robots are hard to operate. **D.** Usual robots can be broken easily.

Question 4. The word "**versatility**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

A. efficiency **B.** flexibility **C.** value **D.** fascination

Question 5. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. The snakebot design is more complex than that of the conventional robot.

B. Snakebots take less time to construct than their predecessors.

C. Some modules make snakebots difficult to move.

D. Snakebots may well play a future role in space exploration.

Passage 5

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 7

Is the west falling out of love with the car? For environmentalists it seems an impossible dream, but it is happening. While baby boomers and those with young families may carry on using four wheels, a combination of our ageing societies and a new attitude among the young seems to be breaking our 20th- century car addiction. Somewhere along the road, we reached the high point of the car and are now **cruising** down the other side.

The phenomenon was first recognised in *The Road... Less Traveled,* a 2008 report by the Brookings Institution in Washington DC, but had been going on largely unnoticed for years. Japan reached it in the 1990s. They talk there of "demotorisation". The west had its tipping point in 2004. That year the US, UK, Germany, France, Australia and Sweden all saw the start of a decline in the number of kilometres the average person travelled in a car that continues today.

What could be driving us off the road? Fuel costs and rising insurance premiums may be a factor. And urban gridlock, combined with an absence of parking places and congestion charging, makes an increasing number of us look on the car as a dumb way to move around in cities where there are public transport alternatives. Demographics are another possible explanation. It is surely no accident that 'peak car' happened first in Japan, which has the world's oldest population. Pensioners do not drive to work, and many don't drive at all. There is also the rise of "virtual commuters" who work from home via the Internet. Besides these new employment patterns, leisure lifestyles are also changing. Social scientists detect a new 'culture of urbanism'. The stylish way to live these days is in inner-city apartments, not the suburbs. Richard Florida, an urban studies theorist at the University of Toronto in Canada, points out that the young shop online, telecommute, live in walkable city neighbourhoods near public transport and rely more on social media and less on face-to-face visiting. Given those changes, **they** can think of better ways to spend their money than buying a car.

Some think car use will revive if and when economies recover. But it looks like something more **profound** is going on. Florida calls it a "great reset" in society that will have profound consequences – not least for the environment. Even our most treasured consumer aspirations can have a peak. Enough can be enough.

(Adapted from *Compact Advanced* by Peter May)

Question 1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Fewer people travelling on the road: Nothing to look at.

B. Generation Z – A possible explanation.

C. The great environmental reset.

D. The end of the road for motormania.

Question 2. The word "**cruising**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____

A. voyaging **B.** speeding

C. driving slowly **D.** travelling aggressively

Question 3. According to paragraph 3, what is stated regarding decline in motorization?

A. People have decided to use their cars frequently because of the addition of parking lots.

B. Surges in petrol prices and other fees may have contributed.

C. Pensioners in Japan have no access to a car.

D. The number of people working remotely have been on the decline.

Question 4. The word "**they**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____

A. studies **B.** neighbourhoods **C.** youngsters **D.** changes

Question 5. The word "**profound**" in paragraph 5 mostly means _____

A. slim **B.** adverse **C.** serious **D.** negative

Question 6. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. The Japanese witnessed a decline in motorisation prior to other Western nations.

B. Public transport usage has risen considerably as a result of congestion pricing.

C. Virtual commuters prefer to live in inner-city apartments rather than the cities' outskirts.

D. People today enjoy using social media more than visiting friends and family face to face.

Question 7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. The environment may benefit should the current trends in motorisation continue.

B. The elderly no longer show any interest in using cars.

C. The younger generation are more cautious with their money than previous generations.

D. More people still travel by car though there is an economic downturn.

Passage 6

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

I grew up with precious little choice about anything. You ate what you were given, went to school where you were told, wore your sister's hand-me-downs. And twice a year - birthday, Christmas - you got a present. We weren't poor at all but that was entirely normal and I don't remember feeling remotely **deprived**. Today, as we can see all around us, children seem to have everything - designer clothes, computer games, fussy eating habits and the attention span of itchy gnats. A report yesterday from the Children's Society found that one in ten kids now has mental illness diagnosed and it concluded that materialistic consumer pressure may be partly to blame, with children from poor backgrounds the main victims.

Where is it coming from, this consumer pressure? First, from television, and the false dreams on offer there. Children from poor backgrounds, as well as having less money to buy the latest clothes or electronic games, are more likely to have parents without time to spend with them, and homes without access to outside space, so are far more likely to end up spending hours in front of the telly soaking up adverts alongside the easy **gratification** offered by cartoon; fantasy or drama. You cannot just blame the parents for this; many will be working hard, with no choice, just to put food on the table; after all, how many can afford a house with a garden in a city or suburb these days?

Of course parents can correct bouts of consumerism in their children by teaching them what is and is not affordable, but why subject **them** to the clever traps of marketing people in the first place? Pressure is bad enough as it is, from schoolfriends and celebrity excess, without allowing some of the cleverest adult minds in the sharpest advertising agencies in the world to manipulate them as well.

But why is it in a child's interests to be treated like a consumer? It has yet to be proven that giving even adults a wide range of choices improves their lives. In many instances, from too many yoghurts in the supermarket all the way up to a supposed choice of doctor or school, it is just confusing and stressful. I think the fewer, carefully selected, choices we can give young children, the more we help them. Watch the exhausted face of a six-year-old confronted by all this year's Christmas presents, without the time to play with any of them for more than a few minutes, and see what I mean.

We are spoilt, and we are spoiling our children. They need to be taught to look down as well as up; to choose to feel fortunate, and not envious -and to recognise that gratification isn't as easy as buying a new toy or switching on a dream. And, as my mother would have been delighted to hear, it will not cost a thing.

(Adapted from *Traveller* by H.Q. Mitchell)

Question 1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Poor children are falling victim. **B.** I want less choice, not more.

C. The cons of consumerism. **D.** A message to my mother.

Question 2. The word "**deprived**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. negative **B.** disappointed **C.** disadvantaged **D.** affluent

Question 3. According to paragraph 2, what is the major concern surrounding poor children being exposed to the television?

A. They are less likely to spend time in the garden.

B. They are less likely to buy clothes and electronic games.

C. They will become addicted to cartoons and fantasy stories.

D. They will see a lot of television commercials.

Question 4. The word '**gratification**' in paragraph 2 mostly means _____.

A. satisfaction **B.** boredom **C.** interest **D.** assumption

Question 5. The word '**them**' in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

A. adverts **B.** parents **C.** children **D.** bouts

Question 6. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. The materialistic culture we live in is wholly responsible for the rise in mental illness among children.

B. Children from impoverished backgrounds are less likely to feel the negative effects of consumerism.

C. Television contributes more to creating consumer pressure than other media outlets.

D. Content on television portrays an unrealistic view of the world we live in.

Question 7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Having a great amount of choice is not always beneficial.

B. Buying children a new toy can free them from the pressure of consumerism.

C. Children are more spoilt today than they were ten years ago.

D. Most six year olds receive too many gifts during Christmas time.

Passage 7

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Can you imagine your life without advertisements? They are present in all sectors of our lives, in our homes on TV, on public means of transport, in the streets, in newspapers, you name it. It is only natural that all this advertising with its intrusive nature would have an impact on our lives, and many people would agree that this impact is on the whole a negative one.

Adverts are very creative and attract our attention; they are also highly persuasive and influence the way we think. Their aim is to make us believe we will feel a certain way if we purchase the product which is being advertised. For example, many adverts for products show good-looking, successful people enjoying themselves and consuming or using a specific product. This plays on our psychology and our sense of self-worth, and it makes us want to buy the product so that we can look and feel like the models in the adverts.

Images and lifestyles aren't the only thing that advertising imposes on us. Artificial needs are also imposed on us. We are constantly exposed to visual and verbal adverts which try to convince us that our lives will be improved if we buy a particular product. Don't tell me the plasma TV or the air freshener advertised on TV is a necessity. However, clever advertising creates in people a sense of need for material goods, which if they don't acquire, can often lead to feelings of **inferiority** and unhappiness.

Advertising also gives a distorted picture of reality, which creates unrealistic expectations, particularly among young children and teenagers. Many adverts are targeted specifically at these age groups, creating an intense desire to own a particular product. The resulting pressure on parents is so great that **they** often give in to the demands of their children in order to avoid confrontation and tantrums, thus creating patterns of consumption and gratification at the expense of other values in life. This vicious cycle can have a very detrimental effect on children and, consequently, the future of society.

Advertising today, with its ubiquity and aggressive nature, poisons our minds with false ideals and instils in people a sense of dissatisfaction. It turns people into materialistic consumers; this is **a far cry** from the self-assured, informed individuals who know the real value of money and are able to develop the sensible shopping habits that any healthy society needs.

(Adapted from *Traveller* by H.Q. Mitchell)

Question 1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. The vicious cycle in full swing. **B.** The power of advertising.

C. Are we really a healthy society? **D.** The psychology behind what we look at.

Question 2. According to paragraph 2, what is the purpose of advertising?

A. It creates an intense desire to own a particular product.

B. It tries to promote products endorsed by top celebrities.

C. It creates a misleading impression on products.

D. It encourages ordinary people to promote products like their idols.

Question 3. The word '**inferiority**' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. competence **B.** prestige **C.** deficiency **D.** disagreement

Question 4. The word '**they**' in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. adverts **B.** parents **C.** children **D.** values

Question 5. The phrase '**a far cry**' in paragraph 5 mostly means _____.

A. absent **B.** free **C.** protected **D.** different

Question 6. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

A. Most savvy brands use attractive looking celebrities in commercials to endorse their products.
B. What we see and what we hear on adverts can influence purchase behaviour.
C. Only children fall victim to increased rates of advertising in modern society.
D. Some adverts try to give an honest view of reality for a certain age group.

Question 7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. The generations of tomorrow may be vulnerable to the materialistic ethos which exists today.
B. Their life satisfaction will certainly rise if consumers buy products advertised by celebrities.
C. There are only three ways in which advertising can impact the psychology of the consumer.
D. Producers of adverts don't necessarily possess a high level of intelligence.

CHUYÊN ĐỀ 20: MOCK TESTS

I- MINI-TESTS

MINI-TEST 1

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. bother **B.** worthy **C.** weather **D.** wealthy
Question 2: A. hike **B.** wind **C.** child **D.** tide

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: A. expect **B.** tonight **C.** become **D.** message

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following Questions.

Question 4: Hurricane Katrina was the costliest natural disaster in history,_____?
A. is it **B.** were it **C.** doesn't it **D.** wasn't it

Question 5: These T-shirts and jeans in the US.in 1900.
A. have made **B.** made **C.** were made **D.** make

Question 6: Huy Hoang is good _____ swimming.He won the gold medal last year.
A. for **B.** about **C.** at **D.** in

Question 7: Mark hopes _____ a small part in the school play.
A. to get **B.** getting **C.** get **D.** got

Question 8: This is _____ first time I have ever eaten this food.
A. a **B.** the **C.** an **D.** no article

Question 9: While I _____ at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction.
A. was waiting **B.** waited **C.** had waited **D.** were waiting

Question 10:I will have tidied up the bedroom_____ home tomorrow
A. after my parents had arrived **B.** before my parents will arrive
C. as soon as my parents arrived **D.** by the time my parents arrive

Question 11: We have just visited disadvantaged children in an orphanage_____ in Bac Ninh Province.
A. located **B.** locating **C.** which locates **D.** to locate

Question 12: In Vietnam, it is normally _____ in the South than in the North.
A. hot **B.** hotter **C.** the hottest **D.** the hotter

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following Questions.

Question 13: Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause **destruction** to wildlife.

A. protection **B.** organization **C.** damage **D.** contamination

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s)OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)in each of the following Questions.

Question 14: English is a **<u>compulsory</u>** subject in our education,which means every student has to study the subject.

A. optional **B.** difficult **C.** unnecessary **D.** easy

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 15:*Daisy and Bob are talking about a project on recycling paper.*

Daisy:"I think the project would be a great success."

Bob:".A lot of people support this!"

A. I hate it **B.** I'm not sure about that

C. What a tragedy **D.** You can say that again

Question 16:*Andrew is talking to a waiter in a restaurant.*

- **Andrew:**"Can I have the bill,please?" - **Waiter:**"_____."

A. My pleasure **B.** You're exactly right

C. You are very kind **D.** Just a minute,please

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Is it worth reading books,since nowadays there are so many (**17**)_____ forms of entertainment? Some people say that even paperback books are expensive,and not everyone can borrow books from a library.They might add that television is more exciting and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite programs.All that may be true,but books are still very popular.They encourage the reader to use his or her imagination for a start.You can read a chapter of a book,or just a few pages,and then stop,of course,it may be so gripping that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books,so you can choose a crime novel or an autobiography,or a book (**18**)_____ gives you interesting information.If you find it hard to choose,you can read reviews,or ask friends for ideas.Personally,I can't do without books,but I can give up television easily enough.You can't watch television at bus stops!

Question 17: A.others **B.**few **C.**another **D.** other

Question 18: A.whose **B.** which **C.** what **D.** when

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.

Dogs originally came from wolves. Wolves look a lot like dogs, but **<u>they</u>** are bigger. They are also quite fierce. At some point, some wolves changed through evolution. Some of them were smaller and gentler. These nicer wolves were the first dogs. No one knows for sure when this happened or why. Some people say it happened naturally over 50,000 years ago. Others say people made it happen between 15 000 and 50 000 years ago.

However they came to be, people quickly saw that dogs were useful. Scientists **who** study humans say the first tame dogs appeared with humans about 13,000 years ago in the Middle East. Not long after there were dogs in Asia, Africa, Europe and eventually, North America. These dogs were probably used mostly for hunting and traveling. They were also good **<u>companions</u>.**

Dogs were an important part of life in ancient Egypt. Egyptian dogs were used not only for hunting but as guards and warriors as well. They believed the god that guarded hell was a dog. Ancient Egyptians also named their pet dogs. Some popular names meant Brave One, Reliable, North-wind, Blacky, and Useless.

Dogs were also good ancient Roman warriors. The Roman army used dogs all over Europe. Sometimes the dogs were attack dogs, but other times the dogs were messengers.

There are many different kinds of dogs today. How could they all come from wolves? There are many different explanations. Some scientists believe that dogs mixed

with other animals from the Canidae family. This includes coyotes, foxes and jackals. Most scientists also believe that evolution and breeding influenced the variation. Later, people found breeds of dogs they liked and combined them to make all new breeds. In this way, people are still helping new breeds to appear today!

Question 19: The word "**they**" in the first paragraph refers to _____.

A. people **B.** years **C.** dogs **D.** wolves

Question 20:According to some scientists,when did the first tame dogs appear with humans?

A. About 15,000 years ago **B.** Between 15,000 and 50,000 years ago

C. Over 50.000 years ago **D.** About 13,000 years ago

Question 21: According to the reading,which of the following is TRUE?

A. Most people like to name their dogs Reliable,Blacky,and Useless.

B. The Roman always used dogs as messengers.

C. The first tame dogs appeared in ancient Egypt.

D. A.ccording to some studies,dogs mixed with coyotes and jackals.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Do you think you could live in a world with cold weather, dangerous animals, and little daylight? Well, the Inuit have done so for thousands of years. Let's take a look at how they live their lives.

The Inuit live in the frozen north of Canada, Russia, and Alaska. In winter, temperatures can be as low as -50°C so it's very difficult for plants to grow. Even in summer it rarely gets above zero. The Inuit people have been living in extreme conditions for centuries, spending their entire lives on the snow that blankets the Arctic.

The Inuit are short and well-built with almond-shaped eyes and straight black hair. They wear large, thick lined hoods called "parkas" to keep warm during the cold winters. They also wear big boots and furry gloves to protect their hands and feet. The Inuit are cheerful and friendly people who share everything they have with others. Because they live in small groups, they **value** harmony and frown on arguments and fighting.

Inuit men are hunters and they spend their days out on the ice looking for whales, seals, and even polar bears to catch and bring back home. In winter they cut holes in the ice and go ice fishing. On winter hunting trips they live in temporary, dome-shaped houses called "igloos" made from blocks of snow. The sole means of transport are dogsleds and snowmobiles to travel the frozen Arctic. Women can also go hunting, but **most** choose to stay at home and sew, cook, build tents and **maintain** the children. In order to make the most of the sunlight and warmth the Inuit go to bed very early and get up at 5 a.m to start their working day.

The Inuit keep their history alive through a tradition of storytelling. The elders teach their children about their history with mythical stories and legends. A popular tradition is the "drum dance" held at births, weddings, and funerals. The whole community gets together and performs songs and dances to the beat of the massive drum.

(Adapted from On Screen B1 Plus by Virginia Evans and Jenny Dooley)

Question 22: It's impossible for the Inuit to develop cultivation practices because _____.

A. They have lived under harsh conditions with the white snow covering.

B. They have faced frequent serious disasters all year around.

C. The Northern people are not good at agricultural techniques.

D. Temperatures as low as -50°C have been recorded all the time.

Question 23: The word **"most"** in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. snowmobiles **B.** igloos **C.** women **D.** men

Question 24: According to the text,which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the text?

A. The early bird Inuit wake up at 5

A. m.to take advantage of the sunlight and warmth.
B. The Inuit have settled in snow block houses called igloos for centuries.
C. Dogsleds and snowmobiles are the only means of transportation available.
D. Only by cutting holes in the ice can the Inuit catch fish during their winter hunting journeys.

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following Questions.

Question 25: Our company offered them a job but they turned it down claiming that their is better.
A. Our company **B.** a job **C.** but **D.** their

Question 26: I lose my pink pastel purse when I was waiting for a taxi.
A. lose **B.** pink pastel purse **C.** when **D.** was waiting for

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following Questions

Question 27: It's possible for us to borrow books from the school library.
A. We have to borrow books from the school library.
B. We need to borrow books from the school library.
C. We can borrow books from the school library.
D. We should borrow books from the school library.

Question 28: The last time I went to the museum was a year ago.
A. A year ago,I often went to the museum. **B.** I have not been to the museum for a year.
C. At last I went to the museum after a year. **D.** My going to the museum lasted a year.

Question 29:"I will come to the interview late," she said.
A. She told me that she came to the interview late.
B. She told me that she would come to the interview late.
C. She told me that she will come to the interview late.
D. She told me that she had come to the interview late.

Mark the letter A,B,C,or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following Questions

Question 30: Jack dropped out of school at the age of 15.He now regrets it.
A. Jack wishes he hadn't dropped out of school when he was 15.
B. If Jack dropped out of school when he was 15,he would regret it.
C. If only Jack had dropped out of school when he was 15.
D. Jack regrets not having dropped out of school when he was 15.

MINI-TEST 2

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** breathing **B.** their **C.** breath **D.** neither
Question 2: **A.** say **B.** base **C.** stand **D.** face

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** normal **B.** friendship **C.** humour **D.** attract

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following Questions.

Question 4: Students often use their calculators to solve difficult questions,_____?
A. don't we **B.** do they **C.** don't they **D.** do we

Question 5: Lionel Messi _____ as one of the best football players of all times.

A. regards **B.** is regarded **C.** has regarded **D.** regard

Question 6: People are worried _____ losing their jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

A. of **B.** at **C.** about **D.** over

Question 7: Her voice is _____ than her sister's.

A. beautiful **B.** more beautiful **C.** beautifully **D.** more beautifully

Question 8: You shouldn't sit in _____ sun for too long.

A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** ∅ (no article)

Question 9: The number of unemployed people _____ since Covid 19 broke out again in China.

A. is increasing **B.** has increased **C.** had increased **D.** increased

Question 10:I'll feel more relaxed _____ .

A. after I finish my project **B.** when I had finished my project

C. by the time I finished my project **D.** as soon as I'll finish my project

Question 11: My lifelong dream is to live in a house _____ by a big garden full of flowers and trees.

A. is surrounding **B.** surrounding **C.** is surrounded **D.** surrounded

Question 12: One effective way to lose weight is to avoid _____ between meals.

A. to eat **B.** eating **C.** eat **D.** eaten

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following Questions.

Question 13: The repeated **commercials** on TV distract many viewers from watching their favorite films.

A. advertisements **B.** contests **C.** business **D.** economics

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following Questions.

Question 14: Mr. Smith's new neighbors appear to be very **friendly**.

A. hostile **B.** nice **C**. aware **D.** popular

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 15: Daisy is talking to Mary on the phone.

- **Daisy**: "Thank you very much for helping me with that project". - **Mary**: "_____".

A. It's my pleasure. **B.** Of course, not.

C. No, it hasn't **D.** The project was out of this world.

Question 16: Tom and Jim are meeting after a long time.

- **Tom**: "How have you been recently?" - **Jim**: "_____."

A. I have just finished my work. **B.** Pretty busy, I think.

C. There's nothing to say. **D.** I'm feeling bored.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Le Bijou, a high-end Swiss hospitality company, has recently launched a new package for guests in response to the coronavirus outbreak and the country's lockdown. Guests looking to practice social distancing, which basically means staying far enough away from (**17**) _____ to prevent person to-person transmission of the coronavirus or any other virus for that matter**,** can do so in Le Bijou's hotel-like apartments, which rely on modern technology for most of its operations. "You don't need to interact with anyone you don't want to," says Alexander Hübner, CEO and co-founder of Le Bijou. Additionally, Le Bijou also offers on-site coronavirus testing to those (**18**) _____ can

afford but it still remains unclear how many tests they have or how long Le Bijou could run the Covid-19 package.

Question 17: A. others **B.** few **C.** another **D.** many

Question 18: A. who **B.** which **C.** what **D.** when

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the following questions.

The word **robot** first appeared in a 1921 stage play by Czech writer Karel Capek. In the play, a man makes a machine that can think, which he calls a robot and which ends up killing its owner. In the 1940s, the American science fiction writer Isaac Asimov wrote a series of stories about robots and invented the term robotics, the science of robots. Meanwhile, in the real world, the first robots were developed by an engineer, Joseph F. Engelberger, and an inventor, George C. Devol. Together they started Unimation, a manufacturing company that produces the first real robot in 1961, called the Unimate. Robots of this type were installed at a General Motors automobile plant and proved to be a success. They worked reliably and saved money for General Motors, so other companies were soon acquiring robots as well. These industrial robots were nothing like the terrifying creatures that can often be seen in science fiction films. In fact, these robots looked and behaved nothing like humans. They were simply pieces of computer-controlled machinery, with metal "arms" or "hands". Since they were made of metal, they could perform certain jobs that were difficult or dangerous for humans, particularly jobs that involve high heat. And since robots were tireless and never got hungry, sleepy, or distracted, they were useful for tasks that would be tiring or boring for humans. Industrial robots have been improved over the years, and today they are used in many factories around the world. Though the use of robots has meant the loss of some jobs, at the same time other jobs have been created in the design, development, and production of the robots.

Rise of the Robots, Silicon Valley Entrepreneur, Martin Ford, 1988.

Question 19: What is Unimation?

A. It's a robot making program **B.** It's the name of a robot

C. It's the producer of the first robot **D.** It's the name of a robot inventor

Question 20: When did the word "**robot**" appear?

A. in the 1920s **B.** in the 1940s

C. in the 19th century **D.** in the 1960s

Question 21: Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of robots?

A. They don't need food **B.** They are not distracted

C. They are tired **D.** They can do jobs involving high heat

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Hamams, or bath houses, are a traditional part of Turkish culture. They represent an important piece of Turkey's long history and serve as a window into the past. However, these bath houses are quickly disappearing because of the changing habits of the Turkish people.

Hamams hold a strong place in the history of Turkey and many date back hundreds of years. Traditionally, all kinds of people went to hamams because Islam has strict laws for cleanness. Believers must wash themselves regularly, particularly before their daily prayers. As most people in Turkey didn't have access to running water in their homes, the hamam was the perfect to get clean, relax, and catch up with friends.

Today, however, the tradition of going to the hamam is quickly dying out for many young people. Now almost everyone has running water in their bathrooms, so they prefer to bathe at home. As a result, Turkish people are not going to hamams as often as they used to. These days, instead of relying on locals, many hamams are trying to attract foreign tourists.

Some of the best hamams in Turkey are located in Istanbul, the country's largest city. The Cagaloglu hamam is a great example. It was a gift to the people from the Sultan in 1741 and is one of the last old hamams to be built during the Ottoman Empire. Many visitors are impressed by the high domed ceilings, marble floors, and marble walls used throughout.

A typical session at a hamam can last well over an hour. Visitors will be welcomed into *camekan*, or entrance hall. There **they** will be able to relax with friends and chat over a cup of tea. They will also be able to change into the customary pestemal, or Turkish towel, which wraps around the waist like a skirt. When ready, visitors will head into hararet, or hot room. There they will lie on the hot floor and be scrubbed clean and massaged by one of the in-house masseurs or masseuses. Men and women always bathe separately, but their experiences are very similar.

Although many hamams are in danger of closing, they will always remain a part of Turkish culture. An experience in one of Istanbul's famous bath houses is not to be missed on any visit to Turkey. It will certainly leave you refreshed, relaxed, and squeaky clean for your next adventure.

Question 22: According to the passage, why are hamams disappearing?

A. They are too old to be preserved. **B.** The habits of the Turkish people are changing. **C.** They are closing their doors to visitors. **D.** The number of foreign tourists is decreasing.

Question 23: The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. friends **B.** visitors **C.** truth tellers **D.** worshippers

Question 24: According to the passage, there are some of the best hamams located in _____.

A. Sultan **B.** Cagaloglu **C.** Istanbul **D.** largest cities in Turkey

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following Questions.

Question 25: Last Saturday, hundreds of Hanoians queue up to be among the first passengers of Vietnam's first metro route.

A. first **B.** among **C.** hundreds **D.** queue

Question 26: The project is nearly completed and needs little work to finish them.

A. them **B.** complete **C.** little **D.** nearly

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following Questions

Question 27: It is compulsory for all the students to obey the class rules.

A. All the students must obey the class rules.
B. All the students needn't obey the class rules.
C. All the students can't obey the class rules.
D. All the students needn't obey the class rules.

Question 28: I haven't visited my hometown for a few years.

A. I last visited my hometown a few years ago.
B. I didn't visit my hometown a few years ago.
C. I have been in my hometown for a few years.
D. I was in my hometown for a few years.

Question 29: Cindy said that "I haven't seen John since last month."

A. Cindy said she hasn't seen John since last month.
B. Cindy said she hadn't seen John since the previous month.
C. Cindy said she wasn't seen John since the previous month.
D. Cindy said I hadn't seen John since the previous month.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following Questions

Question 30: He isn't qualified. He is not given important tasks.

A. If only he were qualified and wouldn't be given important tasks.
B. If he were qualified, he would never be given important tasks.

C. He wished he hadn't been qualified and wouldn't have been given important tasks.

D. He wishes he were qualified and would be given important tasks.

MINI-TEST 3

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. h<u>i</u>de **B.** p<u>i</u>ck **C.** sh<u>i</u>ne **D.** l<u>i</u>ke

Question 2. A. <u>ch</u>eap **B**. <u>ch</u>ild **C**. <u>ch</u>emist **D**. <u>ch</u>air

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. **A.** effort **B.** actor **C.** perform **D.** area

Question 4. **A.** disappear **B.** recommend **C.** entertain **D.** fortunate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5.The wealthy man _____ by three masked men has been safely rescued.

A. be kidnapped **B.** kidnapping **C.** kidnapped **D.** was kidnapped

Question 6.I lost the match because I was playing very badly. It was even _____ than the last game.

A. more badly **B.** badly **C.** worst **D.** worse

Question 7._____,she will buy her parents a new TV.

A. When she receives her salary **B.** Once she received her salary

C. Until she received her salary **D.** After she had received her salary

Question 8. Elizabeth is fond _____ going to dances.

A. in **B.** of **C.** with **D.** at

Question 9. She has recently bought a new car,_____?

A. hasn’t she **B.** didn’t she **C.** did she **D.** has she

Question 10.I have left my book in _____kitchen and I would like you to get it for me.

A. the **B.** a **C.** ∅ **D.** an

Question 11. Although he knew very little about linguistics, he pretended _____an expert in the field.

A. to be **B.** be **C.** being **D.** been

Question 12. Ngoc _____ in the kitchen when she saw a mouse.

A. is cooking **B.** has cooked **C.** was cooking **D.** cooks

Question 13. Every day, Peter’s mother drives him to school. However, today, he _____ to school by his father.

A. was taken **B.** is being taken **C.** is taking **D.** took

Question 14. The drug under examination has shown some _____ results when given to volunteers in some countries.

A. impressed **B.** impresses **C.** impressive **D.** impression

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges

Question 15: Mai:"How fashionable a pair of trainers you have!”

Nam:"_____."

A. Do you want to know where I bought them? **B.** Thanks for your compliment.

C. I know it's fashionable. **D.** Yes,of course.

Question 16: Hanh:“It's very generous of you to offer to pay!”

Quan:“_____.”

A. I'm glad you like it. **B.** Thanks a million.

C. That was the least I could do. **D.** You can say that again.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions

Question 17: It is unnecessary for you to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

A. You needn't finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
B. You have to finish the report until tomorrow afternoon.
C. You may finish the report after tomorrow afternoon.
D. You should finish the report until tomorrow afternoon

Question 18: The last time I saw her was three years ago.
A. I have not seen her for three years.
B. About three years ago, I used to meet her.
C. I have often seen her for the last three years.
D. I saw her three years ago and will never meet her

Question 19: Tom said: "Why do you keep staring at me, Janet?"
A. Tom asked Janet why did she keep staring at him.
B. Tom asked Janet why she keeps staring at him.
C. Tom asked Janet why she had kept staring at him.
D. Tom asked Janet why she kept staring at him.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 20. She <u>has disappeared</u> three days ago, <u>and</u> they <u>are still</u> looking <u>for her</u> now.
A. has disappeared **B**. and **C**. are still **D**. for her

Question 21. Ozone has <u>his</u> origin in a number of sources, a <u>prime</u> one <u>being</u> <u>the</u> automobile engine.
A. his **B**. prime **C**. being **D**. the

Question 22. It <u>is said</u> that <u>these</u> good life skills will make young people <u>become</u> more <u>confidential</u>.
A. is said **B**. these **C**. become **D**. confidential

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions

Question 23: He is short-sighted. Therefore, he has to wear the glasses.
A. If he isn't short-sighted, he won't have to wear the glasses.
B. If he hadn't been short-sighted, he wouldn't have had to wear the glasses,
C. If he weren't short-sighted, he wouldn't have to wear the glasses.
D. Should he not be short-sighted, he won't have to wear the glasses.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 26.

Many people say that schooldays are the best days of their life, and they often feel that this should be a period of enjoyment. (24) _____, exams often make them unhappy, and many students prefer having no exams at all. They say the exams (25) _____ they have to take often make them worried, and they have no time to relax. Others, on the other hand, say that exams help students study better. They will have to study throughout the year, and if they do well, they will become more interested in studying.

There are (26) _____ students who prefer only final exams. They say that they have to work hard for two months a year and so they have more time for their leisure activities. They think that this is a better way of assessing students' knowledge and ability in the subjects they are studying.

(Adapted from Complete First for Schools by Brook-Hart, Hutchison, Passmore and Uddin)

Question 24. A. However **B.** Moreover **C.** Although **D.** Therefore
Question 25. A. where **B.** which **C.** when **D.** who
Question 26. A. another **B.** each **C.** some **D.** every

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 27 to 28.

Vietnam's population is ageing quickly. In 2017, more than 10 per cent of the population will be 60 and older, and in 15-20 years the elderly will account for one third of the total population. This raises concerns about healthcare, welfare and pensions for the elderly at a time when Vietnam is focusing on economic integration and requires a large labor force. So far two solutions have been proposed: to loosen the two-child policy and to increase the retirement age to 58 for women and 62 for men. By ending the two-child policy the government expects to make up for the ageing population within the next 20 years. But **<u>its</u>** effect could be creating an uncontrollable boom in the Vietnamese population. When the government loosened the two-child policy in 2015 in a trial period, in the first 6 months of 2016 the third child birth rate increased remarkably by 7.5 per cent

Raising the retirement age has been proposed by the Ministry of Labor pending parliamentary evaluation in May 2017. While the policy is beneficial in utilizing the work experience of the elderly while creating savings in the pension budget, it also means fewer job prospects and promotion opportunities for younger generations. It is also not in the interest of all the elderly, especially the 70 per cent of Vietnam's labor force working in manual labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and construction where working above the age of 50 can be dangerous and unproductive. Despite these drawbacks, raising the retirement age is still considered by policymakers as one of the key solutions to the ageing population problem in Vietnam. However, these are only **temporary** solutions.

Question 27: The word **"its"** in paragraph 1 refers to _____?

A. two-child policy **B.** aging population
C. retirement age **D.** economic integration

Question 28: In the 2rd paragraph, the writer suggests that _____.

A. The Ministry of Labor has applied raising the retirement age in May 2017.
B. Raising the retirement age can reduce job opportunities for younger generations.
C. The elderly whose age is 50 would be dangerous if they continued to work
D. Raising the retirement age and stopping two-child policy can be considered as long-term and effective solutions.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 29 to 30.

Volunteering offers many of the same social benefits, with the added bonus of helping others and developing useful skills to put on your CV. Plus, students are in a unique position to help, suggests Tom Fox. "They can take their enthusiasm and excitement for opportunities and share their passions, subject knowledge and experience with people." The idea of giving up time for nothing might seem impractical at first, especially once the pressures of study and coursework or exams begin to mount up. However, Michelle Wright, CEO of charity support organization Cause4, suggests seeing volunteering as a two-way street. "I think it is fine for undergraduates to approach volunteering as a symbiotic relationship where doing good is just one part of the motivation for reaching personal and professional goals."

Katerina Rudiger, head of skills and policy campaigns at the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), says: "Volunteering can be a valuable way of **gaining** that experience, as well as building confidence, broadening your horizons, becoming a better team player and developing those all- important 'employability skills' such as communication and decision making." Amanda Haig, graduate HR manager, agrees that volunteering can help your employment prospects. "Volunteering can demonstrate positive personality traits and skill sets, such as proactivity, and teamwork," she says.

A positive **side-effect** of volunteering is improving your time at university by getting involved in the local community. Leaving the student bubble can make your time as an undergraduate much more varied. At Bath Spa University, more than 1,000 students volunteered over the past year, doing everything from working on local environmental projects to helping in schools or assisting the elderly. ”Quite often there can be a divide between students and permanent residents," says students' union president Amy Dawson, "but if students invest a little time now, **they** will be giving something back to the local community and will reap the benefits in the future."

“You might also find that volunteering helps your studies if you choose the right program. At Lancaster, volunteering is linked into academic modules in some cases", explains Fox. "This has multiple wins. Students get to apply their learning in the classroom and share their interests with children in local schools or community organizations, while schools gain skilled students with a passion for a subject that enthuses their pupils."

Question 29: Which of the following information is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1?

A. Many social benefits are provided by volunteering.
B. Students are likely to be enthusiastic for chances and share their interests with people.
C. Volunteering might increase the pressures of study and coursework or exam.
D. Michelle Wright recommends seeing volunteering as a two-way street.

Question 30: What does the word **"they"** refer to in paragraph 3?

A. projects **B.** residents **C.** students **D.** benefits

MINI-TEST 4

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: **A.** thigh **B.** thought **C.** this **D.** three
Question 2: **A.** climate **B.** livable **C.** city **D.** discussion

Mark the letter A B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3: **A.** speechless **B.** worthy **C.** pollute **D.** borrow
Question 4: **A.** specific **B.** indicate **C.** ambition **D.** financial

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5.The conference _____ by non-governmental organizations was about globalization.
A. plans **B.** planning **C.** planned **D.** is planning
Question 6: We need to do this _____than we are at the moment.
A. quickly **B.** the quickest **C.** more quickly **D.** most quickly
Question 7: Linda will meet me .
A. after she come back **B.** when she comes back
C. as soon as she came back **D.** by the time she is coming back
Question 8: Linh is interested cycling to school.
A. in **B.** on **C.** about **D.** of
Question 9: Your hat is on the table, ?
A. does it **B.** isn't it **C.** didn't it **D.** wasn't i
Question 10: He is reading book which he bought yesterday.
A. Ø (no article) **B.** an **C.** the **D.** a
Question 11: Peter's father ordered him not out late again.
A. to stay **B.** to staying **C.** that stay **D.** staying
Question 12: While she her exams, she had a terrible headache.
A. was taken **B.** was take **C.** was taking **D.** took
Question 13: The company hopes that their new product _____ by many customers.
A. buys **B.** will buy **C.** was buying **D.** will be bought
Question 14: Every morning, my mother usually drinks several cups of tea, has a _____ breakfast and then leads the buffalo to the field.
A. quick **B.** quickly **C.** quickness **D.** quicker

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 15: "What can I do for you?" - "_____."
A. No need to help. **B.** Thank you.
C. Thanks, I'm just looking. **D.** Sorry for not buying anything.
Question 16: Mary: "Do you think music can heal sick people?"
Tony: "_____."
A. I can't agree with you more. **B.** The sooner, the better.
C. At least they can feel better. **D.** Doctors cannot do so.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

Question 17: It is obligatory for students to wear uniforms to school.
A. Students needn't wear uniforms to school.
B. Students shouldn't wear uniforms to school.
C. Students must wear uniforms to school.
D. Students may wear uniforms to school.
Question 18: I stopped eating meat six months ago.
A. I ate meat for six months. **B.** I didn't eat meat for six months.
C. I haven't eaten meat for six months. **D.** I have eaten meat for six months.

Question 19: "What did you eat for dinner last night?" asked my friend.
A. My friend asked me what I ate for dinner the previous night.
B. My friend asked me what did I eat for dinner last night.
C. My friend asked me what I had eaten for dinner the previous night.
D. My friend asked me what had I eaten for dinner last night.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 20: Most of the information in this book, particular the scientific terminology, is difficult to understand for people without a background in science.
A. information **B.** particular **C.** is **D.** without

Question 21: Last week I have to bring work home every night to get it all done.
A. Last week **B.** have to **C.** every **D.** to get

Question 22: Tom's jokes are inappropriate but we have to put up with it just because he's the boss.
A. inappropriate **B.** it **C.** because **D.** the

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 23: She is busy with work. She cannot attend the meeting.
A. If she weren't busy with work, she could attend the meeting.
B. Provided that she is busy with work, she cannot attend the meeting.
C. If only she were here, she could attend the meeting.
D. If she is busy with work, she can't attend the meeting.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38.

Psychologists have long known that having a set of cherished companions is crucial to mental well-being. A recent study by Australian investigators concluded that our friends even help to prolong our lives. The study concentrated on the social environment, general health, and lifestyle of 1,477 persons older than 70 years. The participants were asked how **(24)** _____ contact they had with friends, children, relatives and acquaintances. Researchers were surprised to learn that friendships increased life expectancy to a far greater extent than frequent contact with children and other relatives. This benefit held true even after these friends had moved away to another city and was independent of factors such as socioeconomic status, health, and way of life. According to scientists, the ability to have relationships with people to **(25)** _____ one is important has a positive effect on physical and mental health. Stress and tendency towards depression are reduced, and behaviours that are damaging to health, such as smoking and drinking, occur less frequently. **(26)**_____, our support networks, in times of calamity in particular, can raise our moods and feelings of self-worth and offer helpful strategies for dealing with difficult personal challenges.

(Source: Academic Vocabulary in Use by Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell)

Question 24: **A.** much **B.** many **C.** few **D.** so many
Question 25: **A.** Who **B.** whom **C.** what **D.** That
Question 26: **A.** Otherwise **B.** For example **C.** Moreover **D.** However

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their ***prior*** knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or "fix up" mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role, in learning and rely on

others (e.g., teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing "fix-up" strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must extent effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it.

Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good studiers who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. ***They*** cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

(Source: Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)

Question 27: Which of the followings is NOT an evidence of monitoring studying?

A. Being aware of the purpose of studying **B.** Monitoring their understanding of content

C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding **D.** Looking at their backs

Question 28: The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the last sentence refers to_____.

A. study strategies **B.** study skills

C. low-achieving students **D.** good studiers

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

` We get great pleasure from reading. The more advanced a man is, the greater delight he will find in reading. The ordinary man may think that subjects like philosophy or science are very difficult and that if philosophers and scientists read these subjects, it is not for pleasure.

But this is not true. The mathematician finds the same pleasure in his mathematics as the school boy in an adventure story. For both, it is a play of the imagination, a mental recreation and exercise. The pleasure **derived** from this activity is common to all kinds of reading. But different types of books give us different types of pleasure. First in order of popularity is novel-reading. Novels contain pictures of imaginary people in imaginary situations, and give us an opportunity of escaping into a new world very much like our world and yet different from **it**. Here we seem to live a new life, and the experience of this new life gives us a thrill of pleasure. Next in order of popularity are travel books, biographies and memoirs. These tell us tales of places we have not seen and of great men in whom we are interested.

Some of these books are as wonderful as novels, and they have an added value that they are true. Such books give us knowledge, and we also find **immense** pleasure in knowing details of lands we have not seen and of great men we have only heard of. Reading is one of the greatest enjoyments of life. To book-lovers, nothing is more fascinating than a favorite book. And, the ordinary educated man who is interested and absorbed in his daily occupation wants to occasionally escape from his drudgery into the wonderland of books for recreation and refreshment.

(Source: http://www.importantindia.com)

Question 29: The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. a new life **B.** our world **C.** an opportunity **D.** a thrill of pleasure

Question 30: According to paragraph 3, which of the following is the most fascinating to booklovers?

A. A daily occupation **B.** An ordinary educated man **C.** The wonderland

D. A favorite book

ĐỀ PHÁT TRIỂN THEO ĐỀ THAM KHẢO BGD NĂM 2023
ĐỀ 1
(Đề thi có 05 trang)

KỲ THI TỐT NGHIỆP TRUNG HỌC PHỔ THÔNG 2023
Bài thi: NGOẠI NGỮ; Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH

Thời gian làm bài: 60 phút, không kể thời gian phát đề.

Họ và tên thí sinh: _____
Số báo danh: _____

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.
Question 1. **A**.para<u>ch</u>ute **B**. ma<u>ch</u>ine **C**. <u>ch</u>ampange **D**.<u>ch</u>aos
Question 2. **A**. t<u>a</u>ngle **B**. d<u>a</u>ngerous **C**. b<u>a</u>ttle **D**. c<u>a</u>lculate

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.
Question 3. **A**. achieve **B.** happen **C.** detect **D.** enroll
Question 4. **A.** politics **B.** division **C.** policemen **D.** reflection

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.
Question 5. Hoi An Ancient town, _____in Viet Nam's central Quang Nam Province, comprises 30 ha and it has a buffer zone of 280 ha.
A. locating **B.** located **C.** to locate **D.** which located
Question 6. The prices of Japanese cars are _____ than those of Chinese ones.
A.expensive **B.** most expensive **C.** the most expensive
D. more expensive
Question 7. _____, they will have done their homework.
A. By the time you finish cooking **B**. By the time you finished cooking
C. When you finish cooking **D**. While you finish cooking
Question 8. They were taught that families were strong, and everybody should stick together _____ adversity.
A. with **B**. to **C**. of **D**. in
Question 9. Nobody called me yesterday, _____?
A. did they **B.** are they **C.** is he **D.** isn't she
Question 10.First our team should identify a specific need in the community and then carry out a project to address _____ need.
A. an B. Ø C. a D. the
Question 11. Volunteers may be required to obtain Red Cross _____ in order to serve through hospitals and healthcare organizations or provide disaster relief.
A. diploma **B**. certificate **C**. license **D**. degree
Question 12: Peter is not a modest boy since he often _____his prizes.
A.boasts for **B.** takes pride **C.** shows off **D.** appriciates with
Question 13. My mother wanted my teeth _____.
A. examine **B.** to examine **C.** examining **D.** to be examined
Question 14.Our new classmate, John is a bit of a rough _____ but I think I'm going to like him once I get used to him.
A. stone **B**. rock **C**. diamond **D**. pearl
Question 15. We _____ about the future when the teacher came in.
A. were discussing **B**. will discuss **C**. has discussed **D**. had discussed

Question 16.We _____ full advantage of the fine weather and had a day out.
A. took **B.** created **C.** did **D.** made
Question 17. A new textbook _____ by that company next year.
A. will publish **B**. will be published **C**. are published
D. publish
Question 18. Lessons from the ___ developed countries are worth learning to save our time.
A. economically **B.** economic **C.** economize **D.** economical

Question 19. In this job, experience accounts for more than paper_____
A. background **B.** certificates **C.** quality **D.** qualifications

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.
Question 20 - "Mom, I've received an offer for a summer internship in Singapore!"
- "____"
A. Really? Good luck! **B.** Oh, that's great! Congratulations!
C. I couldn't agree more. **D.** Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
Question 21."Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?" – "……".
A. No, thanks **B.** Yes, I am so glad
C. Sorry, the seat is taken **D.** Yes, yes. You can sit here

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
Question 22. The shop assistant was totally **bewildered** by the customer's behavior.
A. disgusted **B.** enlightened **C.** angry **D.** upset
Question 23. The Internet is a treasure trove of information, which offers knowledge on any given topic **under the sun**.
A. densely **B.** scarcely **C.** abundantly **D.** undoubtedly

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.
Question 24. At last, Huong made a **single-minded** effort to get a scholarship so that he could have chance to study overseas.
A.dogged **B.** serious **C.** unresolved **D.** necessary
Question 25.These are all stars, **professional** teams composed of 22 players each.
A. stupid **B.** ugly **C.** amateurish **D.** ill

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.
Question 26.It's very likely that the company will accept his application.
A.The company needs accept his application. **B.** The company might accept his application.
C. The company must accept his application. **D.** The company should accept his application.
Question 27. I last ate this kind of food five years ago.
A.I haven't eaten this kind of food for five years. **B.** I ate this kind of food for five years.
C. I didn't eat this kind of food five years ago. **D.** I have eaten this kind of food for five years.
Question 28. "What did you take part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for ? " she said to me.
A. She asked me what had you ever taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

B. She wanted to know what I have taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.
C. She wanted to know what I took part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.
D. She asked me what I had taken part in the game show The Road to Mount Olympia for.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 29. His parents are satisfied with his result when he was at high school yesterday.
A.His **B.**are **C.**with **D.**was

Question 30. Her weight has increased remarkably since they began receiving treatment.
A.Her weight **B.** remarkably **C.**they **D.** receiving

Question 31.Alike light waves, microwaves may be reflected and concentrated elements.
A.Alike **B.**waves **C.**may be **D.**concentrated

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 32. John cannot see off his sister at the airport because he is seriously ill.
A. John's sister wishes he hadn't been seriously ill so that he couldn't see her off at the airport.
B. As long as John could see his sister off at the airport, he couldn't be seriously ill.
C. If John hasn't been seriously ill, he can see off her sister at the airport.
D. If John weren't seriously ill , he could see off his sister at the airport.

Question 33.He started computer programming as soon as he left school.
A. No sooner had he started computer programming than he left school.
B. Hardly had he started computer programming when he left school.
C. No sooner had he left school than he started computer programming.
D. After he left school, he had started computer programming.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the answer to each of the question.

In the near term, the goal of keeping AI's impact on society beneficial motivates research in many areas, from economics and law to technical topics such as verification, validity, security and control. Whereas it may be little more than a minor nuisance if your laptop crashes or gets hacked, it becomes all the more important that an AI system does what you want it to do if it controls your car, your airplane, your pacemaker, your automated trading system or your power grid. Another short-term challenge is preventing a devastating arms race in lethal autonomous weapons.

In the long term, an important question is what will happen if the quest for strong AI succeeds and an AI system becomes better than humans at all cognitive tasks. Such a system could potentially undergo **recursive** self-improvement, triggering an intelligence explosion leaving human intellect far behind. By inventing revolutionary new technologies, such a super-intelligence might help us eradicate war, disease, and poverty, and so the creation of strong AI might be the biggest event in human history. Some experts have expressed concern, though, that **it** might also be the last, unless we learn to align the goals of the AI with ours before it becomes super-intelligent.

There are some who question whether strong AI will ever be achieved, and others who insist that the creation of super-intelligent AI is guaranteed to be beneficial. At FLI we recognize both of these possibilities, but also recognize the potential for an artificial intelligence system to intentionally or unintentionally cause great harm. We believe research today will help us better prepare for and prevent such potentially negative consequences in the future, thus enjoying the benefits of AI while avoiding pitfalls.

(source: https://www.beyondteaching.com/)

Question 34. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Transcending complacency on super-intelligent machines.

B. No time like the present for AI safety work.

C. The importance of researching AI safety.

D. Challenges to ensuring the safety of AI systems.

Question 35. According to paragraph 1, what is NOT mentioned as a potential benefit of AI?

A. Facilitating the identification system. **B**. Managing the electricity in homes.

C. Controlling vehicles and gadgets. **D**. Curing life-threatening diseases.

Question 36. The word "**recursive**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. powerful **B**. repeated **C**. impossible **D**. monotonous

Question 37. The word "**it**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. event **B**. human **C**. history **D**. poverty

Question 38. According to paragraph 3, which information is incorrect about the future of AI?

A. We cannot deny the likelihood of AI turning on its creator – the human.

B. The emergence of super-intelligence will yield valuable benefits for human.

C. One of the focus of AI system nowadays should be preparation and preventive measures.

D. The probability of malicious artificial intelligence is an unexpected zero.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each the numbered blanks.

We need to attend to the tree loss because of the following tree benefits. Firstly, trees provide shade for homes, office buildings, parks and roadways, cooling surface temperatures. They also take in and evaporate water, (**39**) _____ cools the air around them. Secondly, trees absorb carbon and remove pollutants from the atmosphere. Trees also reduce energy costs by $4 billion a year, according to Nowak's study. "The shading of those trees on buildings (**40**) _____ your air conditioning costs. Take those trees away; now your buildings are heating up, you're running your air conditioning more, and you're burning more fuel from the power plants, so the pollution and emissions go up." (**41**) _____, trees act as water filters, taking in dirty surface water and absorbing nitrogen and phosphorus into the soil. Last but not least, (**42**)_____ studies have found connections between exposure to nature and better mental and physical health. Some hospitals have added tree views and plantings for patients as a result of these studies. Doctors are even prescribing walks in nature for children and families due to evidence that nature exposure lowers blood (**43**) _____ and stress hormones. And studies have associated living near green areas with lower death rates.

Question 39. **A**. which **B**. whose **C**. that **D**. what

Question 40. **A**. reduces **B**. increases **C**. pays **D**. values

Question 41. **A**. However **B**. Consequently **C**. Besides **D**. Afterwards

Question 42. **A**. much **B**. every **C**. each **D**. many

Question 43. **A**. stream **B**. pressure **C**. line **D**. drop

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from

Nepal has made important progress over the past few years to promote equality, but the country still has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. 41% of Nepalese girls are married before the age of 18.

Poverty is both a cause and consequence of child marriage in Nepal. Girls from the wealthiest families marry 2 years later than **those** from the poorest, who are seen as an economic burden, and who drop out of school and earn little money.

Food insecurity plays an important role too. Nepalese families that do not have enough food to eat are more likely to marry their daughters at a young age to decrease the

financial **burden**. One study shows that 91% of people who had secure access to food married over the age of 19.

Dowry is also common practice in many communities. Parents marry their daughters as soon as possible because the money they have to pay to the groom's family is higher if their daughter is older. Since 2010, the legal age of marriage is 20 for both men and women, or 18 with parental consent, according to the Nepalese Country Code.

The law states that punishment for child marriage is **imprisonment** for up to three years and a fine of up to 10,000 rupees (£102). But reports suggest that this law is rarely applied. There has been quite a lot of progress in Nepal over the past 3 years with a clear government commitment to ending child marriage and civil society cooperation. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare is currently developing Nepal's first national strategy on child marriage in collaboration with UNICEF Nepal and Girls Not Brides Nepal. However, the post-earthquake and post-fuel crisis environment has meant progress is slow and the national strategy has been delayed.

(Adapted from *http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/*)

Question 44: Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Nepal Government in an attempt to reduce social inequality.
B. Child marriage - A completely tractable problem in Nepal.
C. Nepal's strategies to child protection programming.
D. One type of child abuse in Nepal: Child Marriage.

Question 45: According to paragraph 2, in Nepal, girls from needy families _____.

A. play an important role in bolstering their household finances
B. have to get married earlier than those are from affluent families
C. can get married two years later than those are from poor families
D. are forced to drop out of school because their parents have no money

Question 46: The word "**those**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. girls **B.** families **C.** years **D.** rates

Question 47: The word "**burden**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. issue **B.** potency **C.** load **D.** cargo

Question 48: According to the last paragraph, Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?
how many years will a rule-breaker spend in jail?

A. A rule-breaker will spend exactly three years in jail.
B. A rule-breaker will spend over three years in jail.
C. A rule-breaker will spend from one to three years in jail .
D. A rule-breaker will spend about two years in jail.

Question 49. The word "**imprisonment**" in the last paragraph could be best replaced by _____.

A. detention **B.** custody **C.** salvation
D. emblem

Question 50. It can be inferred from the passage _____.

A. The government is not doing much to put an end to child marriage
B. Nepal had the highest overall prevalence of child marriage in the world
C. Families want to marry their daughters soon to earn money
D. The recent earthquake was negative for the eradication of child marriage